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LEADERS GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091023 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 81 p 1

["Text" of greeting message of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf we send most cordial greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and personally to you on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution is eternal. It was the greatest event of the 20th century, marking the beginning of a new epoch in social development and opening mankind's road toward socialism and communism.

Under the leadership of their glorious CPSU, the USSR working people constructed a society without exploitation of man by man, and an example of real democracy in which all conditions for the creative assertion of the personality exist. Performing a great number of herioic deeds the Soviet people constructed the developed socialist society, and now are achieving new successes in implementing the great instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR's comprehensive upsurge, which revealed the inexhaustible constructive possibilities of the new system, is a reliable support and a source of optimism for all peoples struggling for a more happy future.

The successful implementaion of October's ideas in the great country of Lenin is the foundation of the socialist community's growing might and prosperity. Under the leadership of their communist and worker's parties and united on the priniples of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism the countries of the real socialism became a decisive factor for developing the world revolutionary process and a reliable support for all progressive forces in their struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

For more than six decades the consistent Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet state has been selflessly serving the cause of peace and socialism and the cause of social progress. In the present complex and alarming international situation, provoked by the activization of the most reactionary and militaristic circles of world imperialism, the policy of the country of the Great October was brightly reincarnated in the deeply humane program of the 26th CPSU Congress on protecting and strengthening peace in the eighties. Aimed at removing the danger of a nuclear war and toward solving all disputed international issues through negotiations, this program revealed new and bright prospects of guaranteeing peace, stabilizing the process of detente, taming the arms race and achieving disarmament, equality and mutually beneficial international cooperation. The Bulgarian communists and working people are determined to do everything possible, in indestructible unity with the fraternal socialist countries, to put into effect the peace program in the eighties and strengthen peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

In October 1917 Russia's workers and peasants lighted up an eternal revolutionary torch, from whose sparks flamed the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria. With the construction of socialism in our country the traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and Russian and between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples was filled with new and rich contents. Today the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is an irreplaceable and constructive force for successfully implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

We are firmly convinced that the eternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship will continue to be the permanent characteristic of our development, and that the acts of our two countries, united by identical goals and ideals and marching along a common road, will continue to be a convincing example of socialist internationalism in action.

On the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we wish you, dear comrades, Soviet communists and the fraternal Soviet people new and further successes in the construction of communism and in the struggle for preserving peace and security on the planet, for the triumph of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

INDIA'S GANDHI CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Gandhi Makes Statement

AU090909 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov (BTA) -- Mrs Indira Gandhi thinks that the first condition for security in Asia is for no one else to meddle in Asian affairs.

In a statement before journalists here which she made at the end of her official visit, she said that quantities of weapons reach the region. "This is an armaments race which is quite useless. There are no problems which cannot be solved bilaterally," said Mrs Gandhi.

"The industrially developed countries became such before us and they did not have the problems we have now because we embarked on the road later. They are far ahead of us and at present the price of goods we import is very high, while the price of our raw materials is not sufficiently high. And if the tension is added to this, especially in the Indian Ocean, the atomic base there -- all this augments our burden," she elaborated.

"There are conflicts around India," said Mrs Gandhi, "which we regard with concern. Naturally we have to think the best thing is to try to avoid conflicts. That is why we are working for the cause of peace."

Mrs Gandhi assessed Bulgarian-Indian cooperation as good. "Every visit is a step forward in our relations. They rest upon common views and a common wish for peace and development," said the prime minister of India.

Departs 9 Nov

AU091025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] On 9 November Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, departed from Bulgaria. At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, she paid Bulgaria an official and friendly visit.

At Sofia Airport Mrs Indira Gandhi was seen off by comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; leaders of mass-political and public organizations; and a large and representative group of Sofia citizens.

A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army showed military honors. The two countries' national anthems were played. Sofia citizens warmly greeted the first leaders of Bulgaria and India.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, cordially accompanied Mrs India Gandhi to her special airplane.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 9 Nov

AU091400 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov (BTA) -- Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, arrived on an official and friendly visit here today.

At "Sofia" Airport he was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and other high-ranking party and state officials.

Full state honours were rendered to him.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit will last four days.

Meets Zhivkov

AU091710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] After his arrival in our capital, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Council of Ministers, made a statement to representatives of the mass media. He noted that relations between our two countries are strengthening and expanding. The relations are based on our common principles and joint struggle. Democratic Yemen, Bulgaria, the worldwide revolutionary movement and the socialist countries are struggling for the sake of these principles and will continue their struggle until the victory of social progress and peace throughout the world.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his conviction that his present visit and his forthcoming talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov will contribute to strengthening relations between our two countries, parties and peoples.

A short while ago 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The two leaders discussed the state of bilateral relations and the opportunities of their further consolidation and intensification. Certain topical issues of the international situation were discussed as well.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the talk.

Talks Begin

AU091955 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, who arrived here on an official and friendly visit.

Bilateral relations and some topical international issues were discussed.

This afternoon the official talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad began.

On the Bulgarian side the talks are attended by: Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the BCP, Milko Balev, BCP CC secretary, Mr Ivan Sakarev, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of construction and architecture, Colonel-General Atanas Semerdzhiev, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy minister of national defence, head of the chief headquarters of the Bulgarian People's Army, Mr Georgi Georgiev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

On the part of Yemen the following are attending the talks: Mr (Ali Shaya), candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, Mr Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party and minister of construction, Mr (Yassin Said Nuaman), member of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party and deputy minister of planning, Mr (Abdulla Ali Aloue), first deputy minister of defence and head on the chief headquarters of the Armed Forces, and the councellor of the CC secretary general cabinet (Mr Ahmed Abdurrahman).

Bulgaria and Yemen found unanimity of their views on all international matters. The two countries' heads of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the necessity of active moves for preserving world peace and security, for disarmament and detente. They expressed their serious concern over the situation in the Middle East, which has been aggravated by Israel through the active support and interference of the imperialist forces.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stood for the implementation of the Soviet Union's initiative for reaching an all-round and just peace in the Middle East.

During the talks the situation in other regions in the world was also discussed.

The two heads of state gave high assessment to the ascending development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemen Socialist Party, between Bulgaria and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. Prominence was given to the necessity of developing new sections in the economic cooperation.

The talks are proceeding in a friendly atmosphere.

The relations between our fraternal countries and peoples are strengthening with every passing day and they proceed from the common struggle and principles, from the aims in the name of which we all — the Yemen PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen], Bulgaria, the fraternal socialist countries and the world revolutionary movement — are fighting and will continue to fight for the triumph of the social and economic progress, the peace in the world, Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad told today a BTA reporter. He stressed that the BCP and the YSP have an enormous influence on strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist system and the world revolutionary movement, to which they are an example in the struggle against all the plots and engineerings on the part of imperialist and reactionary forces.

Muhammad Receives Award

AU091957 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov (BTA) — Today Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, was decorated with the "Stara Planina" on Ribbon order.

The high distinction is conferred on him for his great services for the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic and in connection with his official and friendly visit to this country.

Dinner 9 Nov

AU092046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner at the Boyana Residence tonight in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the first party and state leader of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]. Among those invited to the dinner were members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council, heads of BCP Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, and ministers, as well as the officials accompanying the leader of Democratic Yemen. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad proposed toasts during the official dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CUBA'S FLAVIO BRAVO ON JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS

AU061127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Flavio Bravo, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban side of the Bulgarian-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has left Bulgaria. He had paid a visit to Bulgaria in connection with the 15th session of this commission. Prior to his departure, Comrade Flavio Bravo made the following statement to our representative:

[Begin recording in Spanish, fading into Bulgarian translation] The present session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Commission was particularly important for the future development and relations between our two countries. All the targets, such as the building of factories and installations in Cuba and cooperation in the sphere of science, technology and trade [words indistinct] toward fulfilling the task assigned by our first party and state leaders, comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, some 3 years ago during Zhivkov's visit to Havana, to raise our cooperation to a new and higher level. [end recording]

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, said the following about the work of the 15th session: [Begin recording] Realistic possibilities are being created between the economic organizations of the two countries in the sphere of machinebuilding, heavy machinebuilding, electronics, agricultural machines production, chemistry and shipbuilding. A new structure is being established aiming at a comprehensive progress of Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation. [Words indistinct] and I think that they intensify the trend toward deepening the integrational processes on a bilateral basis and also the trend toward a more intensified participation of the two countries in the multilateral measures within the framework of CEMA aiming at a broad and comprehensive participation of Cuba in the system of the international socialist cooperation. [end recording]

TODOR BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR IRAQ 8 NOVEMBER

AU082045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] On 8 November Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Iraq. He will take part in the 13th session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council, are accompanying Todor Bozhinov.

FILIPOV GREETS IRANIAN PREMIER ON ELECTION

AU090945 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greeting message to Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of his appointment to this post. The message expresses wishes for the prosperity and progress of the friendly Iranian people. It also expresses confidence that the two countries' relations will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples, peace and international security.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD CABLES THANKS TO ZHIVKOV

AU292009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received a telegram from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, from aboard his plane, expressing most cordial gratitude for the (?traditional) cordial welcome accorded to him in Bulgaria. We are returning to our country with deep satisfaction about the results achieved during that visit and with best impressions of your country and of its great achievements, the telegram says.

We express coridal gratitude to the friendly Bulgarian people for the genuine and sincere feelings and wish them (?as before) further success [words indistinct], concludes Hafiz al-Asad's telegram to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

UNION LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

AU041254 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Bureau was held yesterday. It discussed the draft plan on the country's socioeconomic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

The meeting was chaired by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read a report on the draft plan.

The Trade Unions Central Council Bureau expressed the opinion that the draft plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period creates prerequisites for a consistent and unrelenting implementing of the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress, and voiced its full support for the rates of speed, scope and indexes suggested by the draft plan.

The most characteristic trait of the draft plan is the fact that it is entirely aimed at implementing the policy adopted by the party pertaining to comprehensive intensification of the national economy, that it is aimed at implementing Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions given at the national conference held on 24 October 1981.

The draft plan guarantees comprehensive and harmonious economic development. It creates prerequisites for a better satisfaction of the constantly growing material, intellectual and social needs of the working people.

The Trade Unions Central Council Bureau submitted a number of proposals and addenda to the draft plan pertaining to implementing the party's economic and social policy, pertaining to the discovery of further reserves existing in production and connected with the further improvement of the working people's living standard. The proposals submitted were appreciated as timely and expedient.

It was stressed that the approach adopted in preparing the draft plan, in accordance with the instructions of the BCP Central Committee, gives an opportunity for better application of the new technological planning methods and for wider expansion of the working people's initiatives and creative spirit, as well as for a more effective participation of trade unions and organizations at all levels. The fact that collectives in production units, shifts and brigades are briefed on the draft plan in advance not only contributes to enhancing their sense of responsibility and to increasing the effectiveness of production, but also to solving basic problems connected with social development. Numerous expedient proposals were submitted by workers and specialists at production conferences, at meetings of trade union groups and trade union organizations, at sessions of economic committees and at the general (trustees') meetings. At the same time trade union and economic leaderships have worked out joint programs containing practical measures for a mass expansion of technical creative experience, for the introduction of advanced experience and for improving working and living conditions, as well as for the additional production of mass consumer goods. These programs have been taken into consideration in compiling the plan.

Along with the positive changes which occurred, the Trade Unions Central Council Bureau notes that trade union leaderships and economic managements have not always created the necessary prerequisites for the most active and direct participation of workers collectives in discussing and compiling the draft plan. These and other shortcomings must be decisively overcome with the joint efforts of trade union leaderships and economic managements in compiling and adopting the counterplans.

At the meeting, confidence was expressed that the ministries and economic trusts, along with the respective trade union organs, will organize the discovery and utilization of all existing reserves in view of reducing the material expenditures by 2-3 points [punkt], of increasing labor productivity by 3-4 points and of ensuring additional annual profits amounting to 1 billion leva, as well as an additional increase of goods reserves amounting to a total of 2 billion leva. On this basis the counterplans that are expected to be compiled must ensure an overfulfillment of the pledges adopted by the trade unions to the BCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

SOVIET NATURAL GAS -- Sofia, 6 Nov (BTA) -- The main compressor station of one of the sections of the "USSR-PRB" trunk gas-pipeline was opened last night. The gas-main which, in two places, crosses the Balkan range has already been fed with 21 milliard cubic m of Soviet natural gas. In 37 enterprises of the chemical, power generating, metallurgical and light industries the blue fuel is used as a raw material and energy. It has also been applied in agriculture and in everyday life. With a view to increasing the flow of natural gas, new units which have doubled the station's capacity were added to it. Along with the construction of the gas-main and of the compressor station, a complex of operational productional telephone and telegraph connections and a telemechanical automated system has been built. In this five-year period the circuit of the principal gas pipe-line is to be closed with the construction of the section between the towns of Stara Zagora and Sofia. Some 60 enterprises, plants, combined works and electric power stations are to use the Soviet natural gas. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 6 Nov 81 AU]

ATANASOV IN SILISTRA -- Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers [as heard] and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, is visiting Silistra. He met the Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the secretaries of the Okrug Party organizations in connection with the forthcoming party accountability-election conference. Prior to this, he met the Okrug Party Bureau alone. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 81 AU]

RECENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

'Undue Optimism' Over Meeting

LD091840 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Focusing his attention on Poland, Radio Prague's (Miloslav Stransky) said today that to speak of the situation being calm in Poland would be wishful thinking. A meeting of Premier Jaruzelski, church leader Glemp and Solidarity leader Walesa had given rise to some unjustified optimism. Our observer points out that politically motivated strikes continue and so do provocations by antisocialist forces against the people's power, while resolutions adopted by the country's parliament do not carry sufficient weight.

In this connection a very eloquent Polish television feature should be mentioned which could also be seen by Czechoslovak viewers. It was about the cause of a strike in the Zielona Gora area, about one Mr (Guzowski), a Solidarity functionary who refused to work. His feelings of hate displayed against the manager of an agricultural enterprise who is a communist and enjoys great authority among the employees apparently are no exception in present-day Poland. And Solidarity (?demagogy), the naive approach by rank-and-file members and increasing fear caused a wave of strike madness in the entire region against an honest man.

It is logical that in this television feature other people repeatedly came forward asking their government how such things are possible. Indeed, how is it possible to tolerate or even stand aside as a passive bystander while with hunts and strike inquisitions are raging in a socialist country? It is impossible to conduct a dialogue about the regeneration of socialism with people of the (Gozowski) type or with people like Rulewski, who is one of the leaders of Solidarity. The latter was quite frank about the kind of dialogue the Solidarity bosses would be interested in. Strikes, he said, are important as tools creating negotiating positions with the government (?for us).

This confirms that the Solidarity union is disinterested in a calm situation in Poland. For its policy line, aimed at gradually seizing power, it requires tension and dissatisfaction which help create an atmosphere favorable to enforcing Solidarity's political demands. Those are the roots of the growing crisis in Poland. Those are the roots of (?new) conflicts which Poland has to face unless decisive measures are taken.

Role of 'Bourgeois Propaganda'

AU091842 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Milan Matous article: "From Where the Wind Blows; Basic Trends of Contemporary Bourgeois Ideology"]

[Excerpts] The dominant place in bourgeois propaganda is now held by the campaign on Poland. The counterrevolutionary efforts by Polish and international reaction, blatant interference by imperialist circles in the internal affairs of this socialist country, and the assertion of the long-term plan aimed at destabilizing socialism are accompanied by an intensive ideological support for and ideological exploitation of the events. That in Poland which is the work of subversive forces, which dexterously made use of the inconsistencies of the party and social leadership in applying the Marxist-Leninist principles of building socialism, is now presented by bourgeois propaganda as a "crisis of socialism." This approach by reaction is not at all original: Ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution, anticommunist propaganda has been describing stereotypically every failure [neuspech] of socialism, but also any change of any importance in its foreign or domestic policy, as a "sign of crisis" and an "indication of the beginning of disintegration and extinction."

Another attempt at bringing about counterrevolution, which had failed in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968, is to be repeated in Poland. International reaction, unable to draw any lessons, is trying to apply in this case the "lessons" from its previous defeats. The force designed to work against the workers class power is, above all, the disorientation of this very workers class. Pseudo-workers' organizations of "Solidarity's" ilk, social demagogy spreading attractive wage and price demands and "self-administration" -- a self-administration that would mean the virtual disintegration of the social ownership of production assets and amount to economic anarchy -- are designed to facilitate this process.

The "Workers'" Arrangement in Poland

Bourgeois propaganda is constantly pointing out that the events in Poland are allegedly an expression of the spontaneous protest by workers against socialism, that the workers class is the driving force behind the events in that country. It carefully conceals the psychological and physical terror of counterrevolutionary commandos against all those who protest against strikes and want to work, those who support socialist legality and are not happy about the social chaos. The bourgeois press often refers to Kuron, Michnick or the church representatives as "advisers" of "Solidarity" and the strike committees. In September 1980 Kuron told the correspondents of the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine: "In Gdansk the KOR representatives also found the worker who became a suitable symbol of the strike... Walesa was an officer in the trenches but in no case the mastermind of the strike movement. In the background was KOR's brain trust, which advised the strike committee in every situation and also drafted, in the legal sense, the materials for negotiations with the government." It surely is not only a matter of Walesa. The "workers class" arrangement in Poland is to be one of the self-styled lessons of antisocialist forces from the defeat in Czechoslovakia.

Part of the counterrevolutionary strategy is a gradual, stage-by-stage struggle against the socialist social system. On the one hand, chaos and destruction are being organized with the help of permanent strikes and "protest actions." On the other hand, the attained positions are carefully "legalized" through agreements with state bodies, court rulings and so forth. It goes without saying that the counterrevolutionary forces themselves do not subordinate themselves to these agreements and rulings, but make use of them as a forward-based trench from which they start the final assault on the next positions of socialism. At the same time, bourgeois propaganda is spreading the notion in the world that it is the PZPR and the Polish Government that violate the agreements.

Lane Kirkland, president of the reactionary American AFL-CIO trade union organization, mentioned in the Washington POST that he has given the Polish "Solidarity," at the request of its representatives, support with $250,000 plus all kinds of technical devices. He also stated in the article where he sees the importance of "Solidarity." In the article, through his pen, American reaction expresses appreciation for the fact that it is a trade union organization "independent of the Communist Party," the socialist state and the principles of socialism; that it demands "freedom" for antisocialist propaganda, and that it seeks a "democratic" system, which is -- in the bourgeois vocabulary -- virtually tantamount to capitalism. Kirkland notes that the question of human liberties cannot be solved detached from the question of the ownership of production assets. However, he turns their mutual interdependence upside down: Social ownership allegedly suppresses man's right to "abandon work" and that is allegedly -- the touchstone of democracy. Even this cynical statement by Kirkland is nothing but a part of the ideological camouflage. The allocations for Polish counterrevolution are surely no longer confined to $250,000 and do not come merely from trade union collections. American rank-and-file trade unionists are surely not the ones who have the greatest interest that Polish workers should "enjoy" similar "liberties" as AFL-CIO members, for instance the 14,000 sacked air traffic controllers.

Here, too, reactionary propaganda hides behind the backs of renegades of the workers movement. This is one of the general features of contemporary bourgeois ideology. Neoconservative, neofascist, political-clerical and Zionist currents have been growing more active, especially since the mid-seventies. Attempts to expand the influence of rightwing socialists persist and, at the same time, growing emphasis is being placed on gauche anarchosyndicalist and neo-Trotskyite voices. This seemingly chaotic ideological and political front is not united by that which its individual segments proclaim, but by that which they negate -- by their hatred for real socialism, Marxist-Leninist theory, the communist and national liberation movement and world progress.

This very coalition, based on naked denial, is a symptom of the profound crisis of bourgeois ideology. A crisis, however, does not mean resignation. It is accompanied by feverish activity, combinations of all kinds of views and methods of exerting influence and, last but not least, by attempts to mobilize the force of centuries-old inertia against progress. Imperialist circles invest hundreds of millions of dollars in the latest and most sophisticated press, television, film and radio technical systems. However, they count equally on instigating national hatred and chauvinism, racism, and religious obscurantism down to the darkest superstitions and occultism.

The task of socialist ideology in the international struggle is not easy. At every step it is necessary to crush prejudice and deep-rooted false notions, all of this in a sharp struggle against the bourgeoisie, which is not applying merely ideological instruments in its struggle for human minds but at the same time all means of deceit, lies, subversion and terror.

The source of the invincible force and cause of the growing influence of Marixism-Leninism rest, above all, in the fact that its ideas express the innermost interest of the workers class and billion-strong masses of people. It is not a doctrine that is there for study but an instrument of class awareness and of arriving at a critical perception of the working people's innermost needs, man's place in society and his active role in life.

SWEDEN CONDUCTS ESPIONAGE AGAINST USSR FOR NATO

AU091605 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 81 p 7

["PV"-signed Stockholm - Berlin dispatch: "Espionage Made to NATO's Order"]

[Text] With the help of directional espionage monitoring stations, Sweden gathers data from the radio communications of the Soviet antimissile and air defense. This is made to order for the NATO pact. These alarming facts have been revealed by the latest edition of the Swedish newspaper PAX. The newspaper speaks in this context about a "violation of Swedish neutrality" and demands that this matter be investigated expeditiously by a special committee of the Swedish parliament.

Sweden, on behalf of the NATO pact, spies -- with the help of directional espionage eavesdropping stations -- on the radio communications of the Soviet antimissile and air defense, ascertaining military data.

Political observers point out that in the last few days an anti-Soviet campaign has been unleashed in Sweden and, in particular, in the countries of the NATO pact in connection with the accident of a Soviet submarine that ran aground near the Swedish coast. It seems that this campaign is a smokescreen maneuver, an attempt to divert attention from the anti-Soviet activities carried out by certain Swedish institutions in the services of NATO.

The newspaper PAX points out, with reference to reliable sources in Denmark (which is a NATO member country), that "at least one such espionage station in the service of NATO is on Lovoen Island in the zone of rocky islands near the Swedish capital." It is an "uninhabited house surrounded by 24 aerial masts."

With the help of the most sophisticated electronics, the magazine [as published] writes, they incessantly register Soviet radio communications between aircraft, defense sectors and missile positions. Everything suggests that the gathered espionage data winds up in the hands of NATO.

Some 2 years ago Norwegian peace researchers Wilkes and Gleditsch unmasked NATO's similar eavesdropping activity in northern Norway and published a book about it, containing irrevocable evidence. This spring the Danish FORSVAR magazine also reported on NATO's eavesdropping installations in the country, and described the existence of further espionage installations in Sweden as "very probable."

U.S. INITIALS AGREEMENT ON RETURN OF GOLD

AU061617 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 81 p 1

[CTK report: "CSSR-U.S. Intergovernmental Agreement Initialed"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov (CTK) -- An agreement between the CSSR Government and the U.S. Government on settling certain open claims and financial issues was initialled in Prague on Friday. The agreement resolves problems which have arisen between the two countries in the postwar period and the issue of returning the Czechoslovak gold stolen by the Nazis in 1939.

The agreement was initialed by Richard Kral, head of the Czechoslovak delegation of experts, for the CSSR side; and by Martin Wenick, ad interim U.S. charge d'affaires in the CSSR, for the American side.

The agreement is subject to approval by the two countries' constitutional agencies.

PRAGUE REPORTS BRIGHT STAR SPOKESMAN'S REMARKS

LD091910 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The planned American-Egyptian military exercises code named Bright Star 82 have in fact started on 25 October when a ship carrying 500 tanks and armored personnel carriers left the American port of Savannah. A spokesman of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force headquarters, (Milt Baker), said this at a press conference in Cairo today. He also said that some aims of these exercises, which last until 8 December, had been reassessed following the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat. He indicated that the exercises are to include the whole of southwest Asia.

FURTHER REPORT ON MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION

AU091820 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception by L. Strougal"]

[Summary] In Prague's Hrzan Palace on Friday, Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ central committee presidium member and CSSR premier, received Lt Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande, the visiting member of the standing Political Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee and Mozambique defense minister.

The two representatives praised the importance of the recent meeting between the highest representatives of the CSSR and Mozambique, and Premier Strougal assured his guest that the CSSR fully supports the efforts of the Mozambique people for strengthening their freedom and independence.

During the meeting it was emphasized that great possibilities of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation exist in geological prospecting, production of raw materials, building the processing industry and in training skilled cadres for most sectors of the Mozambique economy.

"The military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Lt Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande, was received the same day by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense."

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD091900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. They discussed the development and deepening of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and the strengthening of fraternal contacts between the peoples of the two countries.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PREMIER

AU041335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram to Iran"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mir-Hoseyn Musavi on the occasion of his appointment as new prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

SLOVAK PRAVDA COVERAGE OF CPSL PLENUM 3 NOV

AU061827 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 November on pages 3 and 4 carries the 8,000-word "Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on Securing the Resolution of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on Current Tasks in Developing Agriculture and Food" delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the 3 November session of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava.

Janik stresses in the opening section the political importance of supplies of agricultural products and discusses the implementation in Slovakia of the CPCZ's line aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

He then turns to the results of plant production in Slovakia this year (noting that "we will not fulfill the planned production of grain, legumina, oleaginous crops, bulk fodder, and some types of fruit and vegetable") and discusses their impact on "fodder balance" and meat production. As a way out, he urges a priority development of cattle breeding and a "regulation" of the number of pigs so as to make do with the available grain fodder.

In the next section, Janik deals with the utiilization of the land stock in Slovakia and announces an "uncompromising" assessment of all demands for additional withdrawals of agricultural land for other purposes. While discussing the need to till all available land he criticizes the fact that only 2,100 of the 12,000 hectares that have been earmarked for private gardeners have been handed over to them so far.

The next section of Janik's report deals with the need to "rationalize" consumption of fuels in agriculture and with the limited future possibilities for investments in the sector. The report then discusses agriculture's requirements for machinery and materials and criticizes in this context the engineering sector for not meeting agriculture's need for "tractors, trucks, harvesting machinery" as well as special implements. It also refers to the "unsatisfactory situation in agrochemicals."

After a section that is devoted to the role of science in agricultural production and to the shortcomings in applying its findings, the CPSL Central Committee Presidium report explains the principles of and the changes in the "improved system of planned management in agriculture" that was submitted to the recent Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on agriculture.

The concluding passage of the report emphasizes the role of agricultural managements and communists in applying the system and the CPCZ's agricultural policy in general.

Janik's report -- its evaluation of agriculture's results, analysis of shortcomings and future tasks, as well as the discussion of changes in the system of agricultural management -- follows the line of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report delivered by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra at the recent Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in Prague.

On the same day, on pages 4 and 5, Bratislava PRAVDA also carries a 5,400-word account of the speech delivered by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at the CPSL Central Committee session.

Colotka first discusses the plan fulfillment in Slovakia since the beginning of the year. He notes that even though "in the majority of branches the tasks, in essence, are being secured in harmony with the plan," there is a "considerable imbalance" in the performance by individual enterprises and branches and "the necessary structure, range and quality of production are not being ensured."

Speaking about Slovak industry, Colotka singles out problems in the timber industry, which is "seriously lagging behind." "We must take a critical look at the work of the Slovak Ministry of Industry, the general directorates of the paper and pulp, timber-processing and furniture industries and their individual enterprises," Colotka says in this context. He points to problems caused by the "large stocks in furniture warehouses" and states that the "slow adaption of the production structure to the structure of needs" is a general "grave problem" of the economy. According to Colotka, "particularly palpable is the impact of the structural disharmony between the production of consumer goods and the population's demand."

Turning from industry to other sectors of the economy, Colotka goes on to discuss problems of agriculture, investment construction and the building industry where he sees "large deviations from the set tasks with serious economic implications."

According to Colotka, in Slovak agriculture there will be "a shortfall of 624,000 tons in grain production, a shortfall of 322,000 tons in bulk fodder, of 156,000 tons in sugar beets and of 115,000 tons in potatoes." This, together with the "lower production of fruit and vegetables," means that this year's results in plant production will be "almost 10 percent" below the 1980 results.

Speaking about capital investment, Colotka says that "overall results indicate that we will fail to fulfill the tasks of investment construction in the Slovak Socialist Republic for this year by approximately Kcs1.5 billion." The shortfall in the volume of construction work will account for "approximately Kcs1 billion" of this sum, Colotka adds.

According to the Slovak premier there is a "danger" that there will also be a "considerable nonfulfillment" in the plan for the construction of apartments and public facilities in Slovakia this year. He attributes this, among other things, to the fact that "counter to valid regulations and despite the fact that the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the government explicitly forbade that," the builders have had to finish work on a "considerable part" of apartments which they reported as completed in 1980. Colotka criticizes this as an "obvious example of opportunism" and as "practices in the manner of Potemkin that must not recur again."

Colotka then touches on the "unfavorable development of stocks" (noting that "while the economic organizations run by the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic will fail to fulfill the planned output by Kcs3 billion, their stocks will be Kcs1.5 billion higher than foreseen by the plan") and views these and other "serious deviations from the set tasks" as an indication that "there has not yet been the necessary turnabout in the approach to the implementation of the congress line."

In this context he criticizes that "often more energy and efforts are spent to justify new demands and proposals for deductions from tasks than on an assiduous search for possibilities of mobilizing reserves and for ways of fulfilling the set tasks." He urges communists in state, economic and party bodies to "put up more resolute resistance" to such demands.

In the subsequent section, Colotka turns to what he sees as the "key problems" in the economic sphere -- foreign economic relations, a solution to the power-fuel "balance," capital investment and the building industry, the achievement of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the application of scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of the system of planned management and managerial work.

Speaking about foreign economic relations, Colotka notes that "we are not succeeding to the needed extent" in adapting the Czechoslovak economy to the conditions on foreign markets. He refers in this context to the Czechoslovak foreign debts, saying that even though their extent is not "dreadful," it "must not leave us careless and indifferent either" because "the imperialist states have recently begun to exploit quite transparently the socialist countries' indebtedness for political goals and for harming the socialist economy." He cites Poland as a case in point. Colotka sees the expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as the best way of reducing Czechoslovak dependence on imports from capitalist countries and avoiding the "risks" inherent in foreign debts.

Discussing the next "key problem" -- the situation in power and fuels -- Colotka points to the "slow progress" in reducing energy consumption per produced unit of the Czechoslovak national income and goes on to say that "in the interest of balanced trade with socialist and nonsocialist states we have reduced for the following years of the 5-year plan the originally planned imports of fuels, especially crude oil." A particularly "tense" situation in fuels will occur in 1982, according to Colotka. Therefore, it has been necessary "to start as early as now regulating electricity and heat consumption so as to create the necessary fuel stocks for mastering the forthcoming winter period." The "greatest adjustment" of consumption limits will concern gasoline and diesel and heating oil, according to Colotka, since "in some of our industrial branches these consumption limits are to be reduced by 15-18 percent." Colotka urges in this context strict adherence to the set consumption limits to "avoid the repetition of this year's situation when economic organizations run by the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic exhausted up to 85 percent of the annual limit in the first 9 months of the year." He notes that the reduction of consumption limits "has in many cases encountered lack of understanding and resistance on the part of the individual branches" but emphasizes that it is an "objective reality" and must be approached as such.

Moving on to capital investment as the next "key problem" of the Czechoslovak economy, Colotka first mentions that the planned investments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the CSSR as a whole amount to "more than Kcs700 billion." He goes on to stress the need for a "radical concentration" of construction and engineering enterprises on the completion of projects and on the planned start of their operation. This is all the more important, according to Colotka, as "in the future years the new production facilities are to provide some 40 percent of the increment in Slovakia's industrial production."

Colotka then points to the "reduced possibilities of investment" and the resulting need to "very carefully consider" all new projects. In this connection he also discusses the building industry's task to "more purposefully and flexibly" adapt its construction facilities to the needs of investment construction and stresses in general the need for a "fundamental turnabout" in the building industry.

In the following section, devoted to agriculture, Colotka devotes his attention to meat production. He points out that the high annual per capita meat consumption of 85 kilograms has been achieved at the cost of average annual grain imports of 1.6 million tons in the 1976-1980 period. Even though this year, next to the originally planned 310,000 tons of grain, an additional 500,000 tons will be imported from nonsocialist countries, this sum will not offset the deficit in Czechoslovakia's 1981 grain production of 1.6 million tons.

The remaining shortfall will have to be covered, according to Colotka, by "mobilizing untapped potential" but also by "reducing the numbers of livestock, especially pigs and poultry, and thus by also reducing the level of livestock production compared with the original presuppositions."

Discussing in the subsequent part of his speech the tasks of science and technology, Colotka deplores the fact that "scientific and technical progress has not become the focus of the managerial, organizational and control work by ministries and economic production units, as required by party and government resolutions." Therefore, Colotka goes on to say, despite the "considerable expansion" of the scientific and research base in the past decade, "its overall contribution does not sufficiently enhance our main orientation -- increased effectiveness."

Colotka goes on to discuss what he regards as ways of overcoming this shortcoming, referring in this context to "more marked concentration of the scientific and research potentials on selected key problems," to improved cooperation between research and production, and to increased orientation on "cooperation with the powerful scientific and research base of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

The last "key problem" discussed by Colotka in his speech is planning and managerial work. Speaking about the implementation of the Set of Measures, which went into effect at the beginning of 1981, Colotka notes that even though no "general conclusions" can be drawn yet from its application, several "findings" have already been acquired. He says that the new criteria reveal "much clearer" shortcomings in managerial work and points in this context to attempts to "escape" the impact of the Set of Measures by "demanding a softer plan or exceptions from the regulations governing the development of wages." These attempts must be "resisted," Colotka adds.

Speaking about the application of the Set of Measures, Colotka also criticizes the fact that "egalitarian tendencies in remuneration policy still persist in the enterprise sphere," that "khozraschet [economic cost accountability] has not yet sufficiently gained ground at the intraenterprise level" and that there is a lack of "progressive norms."

He says that "we all must back resolutely the measures adopted to improve the system of planned management, gather and evaluate findings acquired from their implementation in practice and further improve the measures." "We must in no case permit," he goes on to say, "the Set of Measures to be eviscerated by being deprived of those correct elements which do not suit someone, whatever the reasons."

While discussing planning and management, Colotka also emphasizes the importance of managerial work under the Set of Measures and the need to replace managers who "fail" by "more efficient, competent and initiative-filled employees."

In the concluding section of his speech, Colotka expresses his confidence that the economic problems discussed in his speech will be fulfilled successfully.

On 4 November, on page 1, Bratislava PRAVDA also carries the 2,000-word "CPSL Central Committee Resolution" adopted at its 3 November Bratislava session.

In its first part, the resolution outlines -- on the basis of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium report -- the tasks in agricultural production (reduction of losses of all kinds and of fodder and fuel consumption; priority expansion of cattle and sheep breeding over pigs and poultry; full utilization, protection and improvement of the land stock; assertion of the principle of "effectiveness" in material and technical supplies for agriculture; adherence to "work and technological discipline"; development of working people's "initiative"; "rationalization" of people's nutrition; and a "consistent and creative application of the principles of the improved system of planned management in agriculture").

The second part of the resolution evaluates the situation of the national economy and sketches -- on the basis of Colotka's speech -- the future direction of economic development. The CPSL Central Committee resolution comes to the same conclusions as the resolution adopted by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. However, unlike the CPCZ Central Committee resolution it does not contain a passage on international affairs.

LEADERS OBSERVE GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Dzur Issues Order

LD070400 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov (CTK) -- The people of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Army condemn the policy of reactionary imperialist forces, especially of the United States and NATO countries striving to escalate the arms race in an attempt to win strategic supremacy, said an order of Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur issued Friday on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

These aggressive circles interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, support dictatorial regimes, ally themselves with hegemonistic representatives of the Chinese leadership and together with them cause tension and deteriorate the international situation, the order said.

Soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, aware of these dangerous trends, keep high vigilance and raise their combat readiness. They firmly guard the interests of their socialist homeland, strengthen friendship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and armies of the socialist countries in safeguarding the defence of socialism, the order said.

Lenart Remarks at Ceremony

LD071538 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The celebrations of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the Central Slovakia Region took place in Banska Bystrica today in the presence of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The celebration began with a commemorative ceremony of laying wreaths at the memorial of the Soviet heroes at the historical Slovak National Uprising Square. Then along with Comrade Lenart, public and political figures of the Central Slovakia Region took part in the unveiling of a memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The festive speech was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart. [Words indistinct] he said that the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin is being unveiled on the eve of the Great October [Socialist Revolution], on the occasion of the beginning of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. And, this is happening in this city, in Banska Bystrica, in the center of the revolutionary uprising of our people, of the unforgettable Slovak national uprising. This is a worthy display of the respect that exists for Lenin as well as for our revolutionary traditions. By unveiling the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin we are becoming aware again, with increasing strength, of how much our revolutionary movement and the modern history of our nations are connected with his work and legacy. Comrade Lenart recalled that when we look with pride at our modern fully developed Slovakia, when we admire the modern face and life of the people in this area, in the area of Upper Hron, of [words indistinct], of Gemer, of Liptov, then we say with deep conviction, yes, this is the creation made through the free work of the people, of Slovaks, Czechs, Hungarians, Ukrainians and through cooperation with the USSR. It is also the evidence of the extraordinary strength and vitality of Leninist ideas.

Comrade Lenart in his speech, also recalled the tasks and demands which we are to face in the future. At every workplace everyone from a minister to a foreman, from a designer to worker, should do honest work of good quality and with good discipline. He stressed that to work with such honesty, responsibility and quality to increase the [words indistinct] and of the whole socialist community are important [?contributions) by our people to strengthening the most important thing -- peace.

In conclusion Comrade Lenart reminded the inhabitants of Banska Bystrica and the working people of the whole Central Slovakia Region that this memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin should become a testimony and a pledge of our people to his ideas, to his work, to his bequest.

PITRA ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL TU MEETING

LD041822 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The meeting of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers Central Committee continued in Prague today with discussions on the contribution of the trade union movement to securing the implementation of conclusions of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum.

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the party Central Committee, praised in his speech the contribution of trade unionists positive results achieved by our socialist agriculture and pointed out the necessity of strengthening the daily mass-political work by mobilizing internal reserves. He said that the workers at every level of management as well as of trade union movement should be looking for new, more effective ways of influencing the work of groups as well as of individuals in such a way that the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in agriculture and food production will be fulfilled successfully.

STROUGAL PRESENTS HUSAK AWARD TO DEPUTY PREMIER

LD271610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of the Republic to Academician Karol Laco, federal deputy premier, for the long years of specialized and politically involved activity and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The high state distinction was presented to him at Hrzan Palace in Prague today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The latter highly praised Laco's life-long work, above all his meritorious pedagogical activity, his contribution and activity in the sphere of legislature and law.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Ladislav Lengyel as Czechoslovak ambassador to Sudan. At the same time he has recalled Jindrich Tisler from this post. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 81 LD]

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH USSR -- In 1982, the envisaged mutual turnover of the intercooperative exchange of goods between the USSR and CSSR will exceed Kcs270 million. The protocol on this exchange was signed in Bratislava on 4 November by Aleksandr Tokarov, deputy director of the Moscow Soyuzkoopvneshtorg enterprise, and by Rudolf Cvik, general director of the Bratislava Intercoop foreign trade enterprise. The Soviet enterprise will deliver to the CSSR cooperative network some 170 types of consumer goods such as agricultural tools, food products, china and so forth. Intercoop will export to the USSR mainly carpets, ready-made wear, knitted products, footwear and costume jewellery. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

PDRY'S MUHAMMAD CONTINUES VISIT 9 NOVEMBER

Joint Declaration

LD092110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- The joint declaration of the GDR and PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen], signed by Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Berlin on Friday, 6 November [date as received], states:

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted with satisfaction the all-round successful development of relations between their peoples, parties and states, which are close friends, since the visit of the GDR party and state delegation to the PDRY in November 1979. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, expressed the great appreciation of the people of the GDR for the success achieved by the PDRY under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] in its social and economic transformation.

He highly rated the results achieved in implementing the decisions of the special YSP congress in order to consolidate the revolutionary processs of completing the stage of the national-democratic revolution and laying the foundations for the transition to the stage of social construction in the PDRY and to strengthen the leading role of the party in the political, economic and social life of the masses.

He stressed the active contribution of the PDRY to the stuggle of the peoples for national independence, social progress, peace, security and international detente. He affirmed the GDR's support of, and solidarity with, the PDRY in its struggle against all imperialist and reactionary plots.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, paid tribute to the success achieved by the people of the GDR under the SED leadership in the development of its advanced socialist society on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to its active contribution to the strengthening of world peace. He expressed his great appreciation of the GDR's internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and the forces of reaction.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad agreed to deepen the close relations between both parties and states on the basis of their treaty of friendship and cooperation and signed the following agreements and accords:

Agreement on long-term cooperation between the SED and the YSP;

Protocal between the GDR government and the PDRY Government on the further expansion of economic and technical cooperation;

Agreement between the GDR Government and the PDRY Government on facilitating travel;

Further departmental agreements between various ministries.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expounded the constant efforts of the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] and PDRY governments to establish Yemeni unity on a peaceful and democratic basis. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the development of peaceful relations between the PDRY and the YAR on the basis of the Tripoli and Kuwait agreements and the San'a' and Ta'iz declarations.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed their satisfaction at the success achieved, as a result of the struggle of the main revolutionary currents of our time, in strengthening socialism, in the struggle for peace and democracy and national and social liberation. They stressed their conviction that, by the determined joint struggle of the peoples and all progressive and democratic forces, further progress can be achieved in strengthening international security and preserving detente, against the imperialist policy of confrontation and diktat, the fanning of conflicts, the arms race and interference in the internal affairs of states.

In discussing the world situation, Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted with great concern that the reckless policy of confrontation and the arms buildup pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States, puts the most serious strain on the world situation.

They condemn the proposed deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, the decisions by the Reagan administration to produce the neutron weapon and other means of mass destruction, the raising of armed forces for the purpose of intervention, the concentration of large naval and air forces and the creation of new U.S. military bases in various regions of the world.

Both sides welcome the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the peace strategy of the socialist states, as the realistic alternative to the policy of confrontation and arms buildup and affirmed their desire to continue making constructive contributions toward improving the political situation in the world. They emphasize that the limiting and ending of the arms race and concrete steps toward disarmament are the key questions in the struggle for preserving peace and international security.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad called for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, stopping their production and diminishing stocks of nuclear weapons to the point of their complete destruction. They support the USSR proposal to adopt a declaration renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. They regard the second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly, called for the early summer of 1982, as a suitable forum to achieve progress in arms limitation and disarmament on the way to a world disarmament conference.

The GDR and the PDRY praised the positive result of detente in Europe as an important contribution to improving the world situation.

They called for the strict observance of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. They expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting will lead to tangible, positive results and thus give a new impetus to the process of detente worldwide. The calling of an all-European conference on detente and disarmament would be of paramount importance. Both sides called for the strict observance of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad discussed questions relating to the developments in the region of the Arab Peninsula, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. They stressed the importance of turning the Indian Ocean and Gulf into a zone of peace and security.

They emphatically condemned the increased U.S. efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of the states of this region and to compel them to abandon their inalienable rights to control their national natural resources. They strongly opposed the U.S. policy of establishing and using aggressive military bases such as Diego Garcia, Al-Masirah, Berbera and others, which endangers the security, independence and sovereignty of the states of this region. In this context Erich Honecker paid tribute to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's initiative in calling a summit conference of the states of the Gulf region, the Arab Peninsula, the Horn of Africa and other interested sides. Both sides support the USSR proposals to ensure the security of the region by the states concerned without external interference in their internal affairs, to enable them to decide freely on their natural resources and to eliminate all foreign military bases.

On the Iraq-Iran conflict, both sides pointed out that it harms both peoples and benefits imperialist conspiracies in the region.

The GDR and the PDRY stressed the urgency of implementing the decisions of the United Nations and the Movement of Nonaligned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They regard the holding of the UN conference on the Indian Ocean at the earliest date as an affair of high political relevance.

They emphasize the strategic importance of the Red Sea region and of preserving security and stability in that region. They emphatically condemn the imperialist presence and aggressive Israel action in the region. The GDR regards the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya as a positive factor for ensuring stability in the region and strengthening solidarity against the imperialist threat and external interference in internal affairs and to preserve the sovereignty and independence of these states. Both sides affirmed their solidarity with socialist Ethiopia in building a progressive social order and defending national independence and territorial integrity.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed their deep concern at the situation in the Near East. They emphatically reject U.S. endeavors to create military alliances which threaten security, peace and stability. They condemn as particularly dangerous the U.S.-Israel agreement on a "strategic alliance," directed against all people in the region. They oppose the policy of threats of the United States, which increasingly uses military pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of independent Arab states.

The GDR and PDRY emphasize the urgency of a comprehensive settlement on a just basis with the equal participation of the PLO. They regard the complete withdrawal without delay of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including its rights to self-dtermination and an independent state of its own as indispensable prerequisites for a lasting peace in the Near East.

Both sides affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the PLO as its sole legitimate representative without which a just and stable solution of the Near East conflict is not possible.

They reaffirmed their support for the Lebanese people and the Lebanese national movement in their heroic struggle against the imperialist Israeli agression. Both sides support the USSR proposal problem.

Erich Honecker praised the activities of the states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Resistance [Wiberstand] in the defense of the national interests of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and the forces of reaction and against separatist and defeatist solutions. He welcomed the decisions adopted by the Benghazi meeting of the Front's members in September both sides expressed their conviction that the strengthening of the friendship of the Arab peoples with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community is in line with the vital interests of the Arab peoples.

The GDR and the PDRY affirmed their unqualified solidarity with Angola and the other frontline states in southern Africa in their struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to liberate the still oppressed peoples of Africa. They strongly condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the racist regime in Pretoria and its acts of aggression against Angola and other states in southern Africa. They support the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their legitimate representatives the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress for liberation and independence.

Both sides called for the strict implementation of the UN decisions to ensure the independence of Namibia and concurred that the observance of these decisions is the only acceptable way for the peaceful solution of the Namibia question.

Both sides affirm their solidarity with the Afghan people who are fighting to defend their revolutionary gains under the leadership of the Democratic People's Party. They emphasize the urgent necessity of a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan, a settlement which guarantees the total ending of all forms of interference and ensures respect for the right of the Afghan people to a free choice and the defense of their social development.

They support the proposals of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which are directed toward good neighborly relations with all neighboring states on the basis of noninterference and equality and the stabilization of the situation in the region.

The GDR and the PDRY affirm their solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They support the aspirations of these states for peace, stability, goodneighborly relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia. They affirm the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to take its rightful place in the United Nations and other international bodies.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Latin America to strengthen their national independence and social progress. They welcomed the building of a democratic order in Nicaragua and Grenada and expressed their solidarity with the fighting people of El Salvador.

Both sides affirm their fraternal solidarity with the Republic of Cuba and praise its revolutionary struggle. They condemn the imperialist machinations against the Republic of Cuba and emphasize the great work done by Cuba as chairman of the Movement of the Nonaligned states.

Erich Honecker praised the Movement of the Nonaligned states as an important factor in the struggle of the peoples for peace, international security, ending the arms race, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He expressed the GDR's firm solidarity with the movement's goals, which are important for mankind, and expressed his conviction that the movement would, if it preserved its principle, continue to play an important position role in international affairs.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed their deep satisfaction at the course and results of the visit and their trusting talks. They affirm their determination to purposefully continue and strengthen meetings and contacts at all levels in order to deepen their traditional close friendship and fraternal cooperation. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed cordial thanks to Erich Honecker for the most friendly reception and warm hospitality which he and the PDRY delegation have received. He invited Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to pay an official friendship visit to the PDRY. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Agreements Signed

LD091126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0853 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Significant documents on the future intensification of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] were signed at the State Council in Berlin this morning.

Shortly before the conclusion of an official friendship visit by the PDRY party and state delegation Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee secretary general, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman and PDRY Council of Ministers chairman, signed a joint statement. The two party leaders and heads of state then signed an agreement on long-term cooperation between the SED and YSP.

The delegations of the two sides sat behind a table in front of the flags of the two countries. The personages of the two delegations cheered when Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad exchanged the documents they had just signed, and embraced fraternally.

Prior to the festive signing by the two highest GDR and PDRY representatives, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee member and installations minister, signed a protocol between the governments of the two countries on expanding economic and technical cooperation.

Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign minister, and Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Central Committee member and PDRY foreign minister, earlier signed an agreement between the governments of the two countries on facilitating travel.

After the document signing ceremony Erich Honecker took 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his study where the latter signed the GDR State Council chairman's visitors book. When the two men appeared outside the building to drive to the airport, several hundred Berliners expressed by means of cheers and banners their support for the representatives of the two countries which are allied by ties of friendship.

Delegation Departs 9 Nov

LD091138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0953 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- The PDRY party and state delegation led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman and PDRY Council of Ministers chairman this morning concluded a 5-day official friendly visit in the GDR and left for Bulgaria. The delegation was seen off cordially at Berlin Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

Before his departure 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made the following statement to GDR newsmen:

In connection with the end of my official friendship visit in the GDR it gives me great pleasure to express my satisfaction at the fruitful results of the visit. In our exchange of views on international developments and our attitude toward them we arrived at unanimous conclusions as well as the decision to lay down new and concrete steps and measures toward promoting relations between our two parties and states in various spheres of the economy, science and technology, education and culture. They will be a direct countribution to consolidating the pillars of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly peoples and parties.

I am very pleased with the good results of the talks which we had with the esteemed general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph; and with other comrades. It can be said that our views on the questions discussed fully coincided and that we reached joint conclusions on the significance of the future consolidation of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples and between the peoples and states of the socialist community and the Arab peoples. We underlined the need to strengthen the unity of the three trends of the world revolutionary movement and to counter the dangerous actions and various forms of undermining our revolutionary movement organized by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER KOWALCZYK INTERVIEWED

AU091941 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 81 p 5

[ADN report: "Kowalcyzyk: Visit to GDR Was Contribution to Better Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- Prof Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party and Polish deputy premier, has termed his 3-day visit to the GDR and his talks with the leadership of the German Liberal Democratic Party as "useful". He stated in an interview with PAP: "We had very frank talks without suppressing anything. Those with whom we conversed expressed their alarm about the situation in Poland because the GDR occupies a special place in the socialist community of states. We explained all facets of the situation in Poland. According to my feelings, this visit has definitely helped an understanding of the situation which our country is experiencing.

"We parted in full mutual understanding and defined the directions for further cooperation in 1982. This cooperation must come up to the level of the different structures as they exist in the democratic party and in the German Liberal Democratic Party. But we not only endorsed deeping cooperation but also acted as representatives of our two neighboring peoples. It is evident that the contents of our talks will also be made known to the political leaderships of both countires. In my conviction the visit was useful."

Kowalczyk pointed out further that he personally was satisfied with this visit which is a contribution to better mutual understanding. "And this is so at a moment when we need it very much. It is important for benevolence to prevail around our country and not reservations and malevolence, because such things cannot help us in solving our problems. The political opponets want to isolate our country and drown it in an ocean of troubles. We are opposing this," Kowalczyk stated.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER VISITS PARIS 9 NOV

Orly Arrival

LD091744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Paris on Monday afternoon for an official visit. In accordance with tradition, he was welcomed at Orly Airport's VIP Lounge by the chief of protocol and accompanied to his residence.

Addresses Diplomatic Academy

LD091908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Nov (ADN correspondent) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Paris on an official visit on Monday (9 November) at the invitation of his French opposite number, Claude Cheysson. The talks were opened on the same day. Minister Oskar Fischer will be received by Premier Pierre Mauroy and the presidents of the Senate and the National Assembly, Alain Poher and Louis Mermaz, in the course of his visit, which will last several days. On Monday afternoon the GDR foreign minister laid a wreath at the monument to the deportees of fascism at the Ile de la Cite in the Seine.

Afterwards, he gave a lecture on GDR foreign policy at the Diplomatic Academy, an institution intended to promote contacts between foreign officials and the French public.

He said in his speech that the major purpose of GDR foreign policy is to contribute to stability and tranquility in the heart of Europe. "France's contribution to European peace and its role in the struggle for international detente and a peaceful relationship with the socialist states are greatly appreciated in the GDR. What has been achieved puts an enhanced responsibility on the partners. The GDR is doing all it can to fulfil the growing demands, both bilaterally and multilaterally, and to help preserve and above all revive detente."

He referred to the positive development of economic cooperation, cultural and scientific-technological exchanges and the manifold contractual relations. "This fine record of bilateral cooperation is eloquent testimony that thriving relations between states of different social systems are possible even under more complicated international conditions if goodwill and realism guide our action and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act are strictly implemented. France and the GDR support that line."

JUNKER SIGNS CONSTRUCTION PACT WITH USSR

LD091648 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The GDR and the USSR intend to further intensify scientific and technical cooperation in construction.

An agreement to this effect was signed by Ministers Wolfgang Junker and Georgiy Karavayev in Berlin today. The delegation headed by the Soviet minister earlier inspected the progress and results of housing, industrial and agricultural construction. It has meanwhile concluded its visit in the GDR.

U.S. PREPARES NEW LATIN AMERICA STRATEGY

DW100920 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1528 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Otto Marquardt Dispatch]

[Text] A group of specialists acting on orders of the administration in Washington is mapping out concepts on U.S. strategy in Central America and in the Caribbean region. What this primarily involves is the fields of espionage, military and paramilitary operations and international relations. Our Latin America correspondent Otto Marquardt reports:

[Marquardt] The main thrust will be aimed at Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. [several words indistinct] wait for the official statement. Cuba, above all, is worth millions to the U.S. administration which are intended to be channeled in two major directions for whose manipulation the CIA and the Pentagon have assumed responsibility. What matters to them, to begin with, is to support more expediently the counterrevolutionary terror gangs that have been accommodated on U.S. territory for a long time and to prepare them for certain special commando missions. On the other hand, it is planned to engage in public relations activities much more intesively than herefore.

This paraphrase is used by the professional falsifiers, slanderers and news fabricators of the CIA to camouflage their destructive work. The CIA is to provide the atmosphere needed for what the Pentagon is hatching out in the way of military plans, just as it happened on 19 October, for example, when suddenly the totally fabricated bit of news was launched in the United States that 500 to 600 Cuban soldiers had arrived in Nicaragua to help establish a Marxist government in the east of El Salvador.

But Cuban is to be exposed to even more direct subversion. Scheduled for January are the first transmissions of a radio station which is being built in Florida solely for that purpose at a cost of nearly $100 million. What they have in mind is a modern version of Radio Free Europe. It will be the mission of this transmitter to cause unrest, to provoke supply shortage phenomena by panic-mongering in the future and to disorganize Cuba's internal life for the purpose of defaming the leaders of the revolution. What this amounts to, said Cuban intellectuals in a statement, is open declaration of war on Cuba, in the radio sphere.

And in order to push the challenge to Cuba to the limit of endurance the transmitter is to be named Jose Marti -- Jose Marti, the popular hero in whose theoretical work the authentic revolution for the independence of the Latin American countries is an iron principle; la guerra necessaria, the necessary war for liberation; Marti, who classified as young, ravacious U.S. enemy number one; one of the first anti-imperialists of Latin America who, shortly before his death, uttered the prophetic statement: I am in danger each day of my life, and prepared to give my life for my country and in compliance with my duty to prevent the United States in good time with Cuba's independence from expanding over the Antilles and swooping down on the countries of our America with this additional potential. I lived in this monster and know its intestines, and what I have is the sling of David.

Naming the diversionist transmitter after Jose Marti once again unmasks the hypocrisy, philistine attitude and brazenness of U.S. imperialism, the Cuban Center for Marti Studies said in commenting on the matter. We accept the challenge, and we will see who has more power of resistance, who is stronger politically and morally -- they or we.

POLISH BRANCH TU OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD100046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Gabor Nemes interview with Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the Coordinating Commission of the Polish Industrial Branch Trade Union, carried in the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program -- recorded -- date and place not given; Mielnicki remarks in Polish, fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Nebes] If one speaks about trade unions, everyone in Poland immediately thinks of Solidarity, yet there also functions, officially, with some 3-4 million members -- thoroughly diminished -- in other words, the successor of the former trade unions, the renewed movement of the so-called Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The new chairman of their Coordinating Commission, Eugeniusz Mielnicki, is a former member of the PZPR. Without my asking him anything, he announced that he had been a worker, then a plant director; since 1980 he has been the chairman of the Power Industry Workers' Trade Union; he lives in a two-room apartment, he has no summer house, he has a car and together with that of his wife, his salary is around the Polish average. After his voluntary statement, I asked the bearded, staid Mielnicki whether the process of the dissolution, disintegration of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions has stopped.

[Mielnicki] You know, there may even now be one or two cases when people leave our trade union. And I do not say either that millions are coming back to us. This is not true. But on the whole, people are not leaving now; on the contrary, some are returning. I myself have reorganized seven plant councils which had previously been discontinued. What is most important, our workers want to work; they demand the sacred right to work. I believe that in the present situation one need no longer fear that the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement will fall apart. But it is our task to guarantee the necessary respect for its members.

[Question] How do you see Solidarity -- as partners, allies or opponents?

[Answer] I examine this from three points of view. First of all, theory. As trade union movements we have to be partners and allies. At the same time we can still not say this of Solidarity, because it does not want to cooperate with us. Second, Solidarity has done a lot of good for the country. But with this good there came also a lot of bad. We accepted what was good: the cause of honesty, legality, human dignity. But we take a determined stand on the side of socialism, of people's power, and we reject that which does not agree with the principles of our movement. And lastly, the third thing: We must think realistically. I think that in spite of the fact that our opinions differ on many issues, there is a need for dialogue, because now it is a question of the whole of society, the country. Individual ambitions should not prevail. There are certain things about Solidarity which I definitely do not like. I have said this freely, openly. And I expect my colleagues in Solidarity to say in exactly the same way if there is something about us which they do not like. I feel that a meeting is necessary.

[Question] Has there already been such an initiative? Has Solidarity made contact with you?

[Answer] No. They have only been to our editorial offices. Look, Walesa has said that a Pole can agree with a Pole. Well, I am a Pole. There are Poles in the Industrial Branch Trade Union. In spite of this I do not know if we will talk to one another, though in my opinion, the country's situation demands this.

[Question] Solidarity already has its own program, and you have a program, too. Are there any points you have in common and what is the single biggest difference?

[Answer] In theory I can see many features we have in common in our programs.

Economic reform, the issues of production, self-management and legality, as well as working conditions and cultural affairs -- all these are issues we have in common. However, the forms of our activities are different, and in a decisive way. Let me give you an example. Right now we too are trying to work out our own program for a way out of the crisis. We have not prepared this so far because we have been waiting for the government to do it. However, we have reached the stage when we ourselves want to submit proposals.

How does all this work with Solidarity? Their view is that if their program is not carried out then they go on strike. Therefore, our concepts about strikes and talks with the government are different. We also differ in that they do not want to sit down to the same table with us.

[Question] You criticized the government at your recent congress for its stand in holding talks mostly with Solidarity and for its failure to pay enough attention to the views of the branch unions.

[Answer] This is quite true, Mr Editor. It must be stated firmly that, in spite of the renewal, the government has not put various issues before the trade unions. The government and competent officials of various spheres have not turned to the trade union centers. The trade unions have had to walk up and down the corridors and to keep on shouting and making threats so that a particular minister might take action on specific cases. Since we have been preserved and since we carry on work honestly, we have, therefore, a moral right for this to be better appreciated by the government. It should therefore come to us and not wait for us to make the first move and to have to make threats.

[Question] Another conflict situation is taking shape. I have been to the Planning Commission where we discussed the fact that in all probability unemployment will rise in Poland.

[Answer] We have enormous unexploited capacities and also, at least potentially, we have enormous quantities of raw materials. Besides, thousands of workers are needed in mining, retail trade and agriculture. There is a shortage of 20,000 workers in the power industry, and agriculture, too, could employ at lot more.

[Question] However, the reorganization of the chaotic economy takes time. And then, there is the economic reform, due to come into force on 1 January. A new situation is about to take shape. Therefore, unemployment is bound to rise in some form.

[Answer] We have a detailed retraining plan. Those involved should be able to study for 6 months while being paid. In any case, $2 billion are needed for the economy to get going again. Once it is on the move, there will be a shortage of workers. Naturally, the retraining will be a laborious process. However, we cannot accept that all the burdens of the reform should be shifted onto the shoulders of those least responsible for the difficulties. The system of unemployment benefits is also unacceptable to us.

[Nemes] The Industrial Branch Trade Unions, which are now arguing against strikes and in favor of work, will get into a difficult situation if structural unemployment develops in the course of stabilizing the economy and introducing the reform. However, the life of an Industrial Branch Trade Union member is not easy, even now. At the time of the most recent general strike I put the following question to an activist of the branch unions at the Krakow telecommunications factory, where 10 percent of the 1,800 workers belong to the branch union: What is your view of the protest strike?

[Unidentified voice] I am opposed to it in every way. In our position strikes cannot do any good.

[Nemes] So you are not on strike?

[Unidentified voice] No, I am not because I have asked to work on another shift.

[Nemes] What would you do if you were on the first shift?

[Unidentified voice] If everyone were on strike I, too, would join because I cannot be an exception. This is my view.

[Nemes] This is the view also in most cases of the party and of the trade union organizations. Do not let us divide the workers if it is not needed. In any case, it is difficult to compel people to do anything these days.

When I asked Trade Union Chairman Mielnicki what his view was about the miners' workfree Saturdays, in the light of the shortage of coal, this is what he said:

[Mielnicki] Let me make something clear. The Coordinating Commission, of which I am the chairman, is not superior to the individual Industrial Branch Trade Unions. We represent the interests of our member organizations in cases affecting the entire country. As to the question of whether the miners should work on Saturdays or not, it is up to their own union to adopt a stand, and this is not the task of the center. I have no right to prescribe anything. Everyone in our organization is independent.

[Question] And what would be your advice if you were asked?

[Answer] What would be my advice? Well, in my view there should be work on Saturdays, too.

[Question] Is that the view also of the Miners' Union?

[Answer] The Branch Trade Union of Miners has accepted the government's appeal for work on Saturdays. Naturally, everyone may keep the right to choose. Those who want to work can do so, those who do not want to work, need not do so.

[Question] One final question: How do you see a way out of the crisis?

[Answer] Mr Editor, quite simply, all ambitions should be pushed slightly into the background and people should work. At the same time, there is a need for guarantees for all forces to ensure that nothing will disappear from the changes, -- from legality, sincerity and purity. Therefore, there must be work and these principles should be put into practice. This call for work is not very popular. But can you see another way out? I say this: We can rely only on ourselves.

USSR'S YEPISHEV HEADS MILITARY DELEGATION

LD091436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy, has arrived in our country. He is visiting Hungary at the head of a military delegation.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS 1956 COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU051504 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial Article: "A Quarter of a Century Ago"]

[Text] We have commemorated the 10th and 20th anniversaries of the decisive day of 4 November 1956 in our columns.

Every year, we place wreaths of remembrance on the graves and memorials of the martyrs of the struggles waged against the counterrevolution on this day. We have even more reason to do so this year, a quarter of a century after the event.

Apart from the round figure, an additional reason is the fact that in the meantime a new generation has grown up to which it is high time to speak about things we have, incidentally, never concealed. To be sure, we have, indeed, published all the essential things (the most important facts and conclusions immediately after the events, at that!) about the antecedents and developments of 1956. However, the material was not sufficiently accessible. A fairly detailed narrative of the reasons and antecedents and the events that took place between the summers of 1956 and 1957, including what happened on 4 November, was recently concluded in our paper, and, in a few days, we will commence a new series of articles about the lessons that we can draw from the experiences. So let us concentrate our attention today on a question that is often posed also by the bourgeois press: Was 23 October necessary, was it unavoidable, and was 4 November necessary and unavoidable?

The first question is raised -- it is obvious -- by the gap between the Western predictions made after the defeat of the Hungarian counterrevolution on the one hand, and the rapid socialist development that took place in our country afterwards on the other. Shrewd propagandists on the opposition side try to bridge that gap by crediting -- to put it briefly -- the subsequent results of Hungarian socialism to those who wanted to annihilate socialism in our country and almost succeeded. That is, they try to create the impression that, by and large and on the whole, 23 October and the armed coup to overthrow state power that followed, the shameful betrayals, the massacres by fascists and criminals and the unfurling of the flag of restoration were aimed at what has actually been accomplished by the revolutionary worker-peasant government.

We are of the opinion that even those who have become more intimately acquainted with the topic only recently, from works, programs and films about 1956, can testify that that reasoning is an upside-down absurdity. Neither the revisionist precursors nor the counterrevolutionaries can sneak any "merits" into the epoch-making results we have since achieved. It is a cynical lie to protest that it was the catastrophe initiated with 23 October that has led to our people's new ascent and, therefore, it was not only inexorable, but downright necessary.

It was not that in the very least! It was brought about by the grave distortions of the policy and inexcusable mistakes of the old leadership and the false options and betrayals of revisionism -- lots of avoidable circumstances, the destructive impact of which could, of course, be subsequently used by hostile elements both within and outside the country for their own benefit and to the detriment of our country and people. The healthy forces in the party and society, which began to see more clearly and to rally, particularly after the 20th CPSU Congress -- it was mainly against them and the policy they represented that the rightwing launched the attack on 23 October. What it wanted to prevent was the self-purification of the party and society and their recovery through their own efforts, the restoration of unity following a factional struggle lasting 3 years and a consolidation of conditions. That was hindered, from the beginning, by 23 October and was intended to be wrecked by the armed actions against the legitimate system of the Hungarian People's Republic that began the same evening.

It is a fact that, because of discord, defeatism, irresolution and betrayal, it was by then no longer possible to control the anarchic conditions that had gained the upper hand in the party and state leadership. For that reason and that reason alone, as a consequence of the late October and early November days, 4 November became an inexorable and compelling necessity: the session of leaders faithful to socialism from a government which entered into a pact with the counterrevolution and acknowledged the resotration of the old regime, and the setting up of a new government, one which -- as it was soon proved -- called itself, with historical validity, Hungarian revolutionary workers-peasant government.

It was Hungarian -- it proceeded from the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland and the new nation and its activity, as has been borne out by thousands of facts since and was characterized by the fact that it was able to connect the universal laws of socialist construction with national traits, the progressive traditions of the nation and the country's direct and more remote interests and their most far-reaching service.

It was revolutionary -- in that, among other things, it acted resolutely and without hesitation, taking up the struggle with the counterrevolution, white terror and all kinds of troops and groups of reaction. At the same time, it dissociated itself as unmistakably as possible from the sectarians and dogmatists who, in the name of the revolutionary ideal, had previously introduced the practice of autocracy and voluntarism in our country.

It was a worker-peasant government, because it relied courageously and with profound confidence on the workers class and the peasantry allied with it, cooperated with their social organizations and created the workers militia. It was aware of the fact that, if the party and state fulfill their mission, those two essential classes will be prepared and able to defend their own power.

Finally, let us also emphasize the fact that this government was a government in the true sense of the term, not a plaything of anarchy, not a kowtowing bunch constantly retreating from and verily encouraging the enemy and not a leaf whirled here and there by the storm, but an organ of power that intrepidly and consistently proclaimed and defended what it had realized was the truth, one that regarded persuasion as its major tool, but that also acted with weapons against armed force, requested the military assistance of the Soviet Union and organized its own special police force.

In an extremely difficult situation, the experienced revolutionaries who, tested in many ways and led by Janos Kadar, formed that government took an immensely great task upon themselves, and they have completely fulfilled the requirements of that task. From a distance of 25 years, their achievement and that of the people who, summoned by them, rallied behind them and, in an incomparably short time restored legal order and made the cause of consolidation triumph in every area, appear even greater than before.

The Hungarian people, who were able to take on the great job of socialist construction once more after 4 November, remember with grief and true respect the heroes and victims, Hungarians and Soviets, who paid with their lives for the events, and will not forget the rest of the losses, either. However, they are aware of the fact, too, that we have learned the lessons of 1956 for all time, and this lends us great assurance on the path onwards. We have learned to take advantage of the liberty given to us in 1945 by the struggle of the Soviet people and the victory of the antifascist forces.

Witness to that is a quarter of a century that attests to so many great achievements, and witness to that is the vitality, determination and faith stemming from the conviction with which our people and party look to the future, including the difficulties we must face today, but also the promising prospects that fill us all with unwavering hope.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PDRY LEADER'S VISIT

Kadar 2 Nov Dinner Toast

AU041834 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a 2 November dinner at the hunting hall of parliament building in Budapest in honor of a visiting party-state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: "Janos Kadar: We Are Allies in the Worldwide Struggle for Human Progress"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, our dear Yemeni friends, dear comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people, as well as on my own behalf, I greet with sincere respect and friendship Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and head of the state and government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], and our Yemeni friends in his entourage.

Our dear Yemeni friends come from a country which has shed the yoke of imperialism and chosen liberty and the path of socialist development. Despite the great geographical distance and many different features of the historical past and present, our objectives and endeavors are identical and we are allies in the worldwide struggle for human progress. Many ties of true friendship, cooperation and solidarity link our parties, countries and peoples.

Our party and people follow with great attention and sincere sympathy the struggle of the friendly Yemeni people for social, economic and cultural progress and for the creation of the prerequisites for socialist construction and the defense of your country's peaceful development and revolutionary achievement. We are sincerely glad of the results of your creative work and highly value the role you have assumed in the frontline of the progressive anti-imperialist forces.

We realize that you are building up your country under complex circumstances. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the YSP will successfully implement its program and open up new prospects to accomplish your people's splendid objectives through creating prerequisites for building a socialist society. Your party, the YSP, is the PDRY's leading force, a leading detachment of the Arab social and national liberation movements and the vanguard of the Yemeni working people, who are linked by proletarian internationalist ties to the international workers movement and the communist and workers parties of the socialist community.

The PDRY's progressive domestic policy and consistently anti-imperialist foreign policy have elicited vicious attacks by international imperialism and its local allies. Those forces do anything and use any means to disturb peaceful constructive work and try to divert the PDRY people from the path they have themselves chosen.

From the beginning, your revolution has enjoyed the support of the Yemeni people and the international forces of progress. According to its means, the Hungarian People's Republic has always supported the PDRY's efforts to liquidate the severe colonial heritage and build a new society that serves the interests of the people. I can assure you that you can continue to depend on our people's internationalist solidarity and support in your struggle against the imperialist and reactionary forces and your efforts to build up your country.

It has been more than 3 decades since the Hungarian people began to build socialism, and they are striving to create, under MSZMP leadership, an advanced socialist society today. Everything we have achieved thus far is the result of the joint struggle and work of our party, workers class and working people as a whole. Therefore, our achievements are permanent and have historical value for us. In the spring of last year, our party's 12th congress, taking stock of our results and reviewing our experiences, noted all that proved to be correct in our policy and openly discussed what must be improved, setting a clear path for our further progress.

Our Yemeni friends know that our party and people had to accomplish great tasks during the building of our socialist society and still have to overcome many difficulties today. In the course of our socialist revolution, our people have learned to appreciate the attained results. We look optimistically to the future because we are proceeding on a path that has proved to be correct in an alliance with the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world. Our people are aware that firm steadfastness, even better work and full implementation of the 12th congress' resolutions are a fundamental prerequisite for development.

The talks we began today have confirmed once more that our views are identical on the most important issues concerning the future of mankind and world peace and security.

At present, there is serious concern about an increase in international tension, which is caused chiefly by the fact that extremist imperialist circles, by intensifying the arms race, are striving to attain military superiority, are trying to intervene in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries and other countries with a progressive system and are provoking conflicts in various areas of the world. Responsibility for the fate of mankind and averting the danger of a world war demand the vigilance of peoples and collaboration and concerted action by all peace-loving forces.

Our people are observing with concern the threatening attitude of the United States and its increasing military activity in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean area. Our people condemn the pressure and attempts to intervene by imperialism against the Arab countries which threaten peace and security not only in that area, but in the whole world.

The Middle East is the principle stage for the machinations of international imperialism. With the aid of local reaction, Israel, pursuing an aggressive policy, intends to force the Arab countries to betray the interests of their peoples and perpetuate the deprivation of the Palestinian Arab people of their rights. We are convinced that lasting peace cannot be created in the Middle East through the Camp David agreements and separate bargains. Now, as before, our position is that termination of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the guarantee of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state, are indispensable prerequisites for a lasting and just settlement. We continue to support the just struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

We highly value and support the efforts of the PDRY, together with the progressive forces of the Steadfastness Front, to champion the true interests of the Arab peoples.

A close friendly relationship and mutually beneficial cooperation in the most diverse areas have developed between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PDRY. The internationalist relationship between the MSZMP and the YSP plays an outstanding and decisive role in this.

We are convinced that your current visit will be another outstanding juncture in our cooperation and that our talks will favorably contribute to exploring further opportunities to strengthen Hungarian-Yemeni friendship. I hope our dear guests will enjoy their stay with us during their visit to Hungary.

I raise my glass to the health of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and all friends and comrades and to friendship and cooperation between the MSZMP and the YSP and the Hungarian and Yemeni people.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Interview

LD090022 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81

[From "The Week" program: Alajos Chrudinak interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, head of state and government of the PDRY and secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party; answers in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What did you expect of this visit to Hungary and which of your expectations have been realized? Has there been progress in the development of PDRY-Hungarian relations.

[Answer] Our current visit to the Hungarian People's Republic is a continuation of the previous official friendly visits I have paid to your country. Therefore, this visit forms part of the exchanges of views held at regular intervals between our countries.

[Question] How many times have you been to Hungary?

[Answer] Five times.

[Question] What was being discussed this time?

[Answer] Our talks on this occasion were all the more significant because on this occasion we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries. This will raise cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PDRY, and that between the two peoples and the two parties, to a higher level.

[Question] In your view, what was the objective of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in Aden a few months ago by the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia?

[Answer] Surely you have watched with attention the U.S. troop movements in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf and the Mediterranean, which are in the immediate proximity of the borders of Libya, Ethiopia and the PDRY, the countries party to the treaty. This strategic alliance should, therefore, be regarded as a practical response to the steps taken against us by the U.S. and Arab reaction. You, too, have been informed about the provocation carried out in the Gulf of Sidra by the U.S. Navy. During this incident the Americans shot down two Libyan planes over Libyan territorial waters. This incident took place a few days after the signing of the treaty. I would like to stress strongly that the treaty is directed not against the neighboring countries but against the Camp David agreement and the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy.

[Question] The countries of the Persian or Arab Gulf have established the Gulf Cooperation and Defense Council. What is the purpose of this council and what is the PDRY's view on this organization with its military nature? You paid a visit to Kuwait recently and this visit has been described as successful. Kuwait is, incidentally, a founding member of this cooperation council.

[Answer] I have told our Kuwaiti brothers, as I earlier informed the secretary general of the defense council on his visit to Aden, that the PDRY does not oppose the council of the countries along the Gulf. At the same time I am not trying to conceal my opinion in this interview -- as I did not attempt to keep it secret earlier -- that Oman, too, is taking part in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

[Question] Which has U.S. military bases.

[Answer] Indeed, there are U.S. bases in operation. This is rather worrying for us because we have common borders with Oman. Also, Oman has openly announced that it is prepared to provide further strategic opportunities for the U.S. Army and, moreover, some 5,000 soldiers of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are to be sent to Oman in the near future. Besides, Oman has taken part in joint military exercises with the Americans in the Arab Gulf. This took place, unfortunately, after the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

[Question] It seems that the U.S. concepts concerned with the Middle East are based on three pillars -- Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. How do you view this, with particular attention to the fact that the Americans have given a favorable reception to the Saudi four-point settlement plan?

[Answer] We have not yet officially received the Saudi proposals and, for this reason, I do not know exactly to what extent they can be described as a settlement plan. I paid a visit to Saudi Arabia last year and I explained to the ruler that the Arabian Peninsula, with its enormous oil reserves, should free itself of foreign influence and should defend itself against U.S. threats. I hope that Saudi Arabia, too, is striving for this. The way we see it in the PDRY is that we should continue to stick to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit conferences. For our part we do not support a single peace plan that has not been approved by an Arab summit conference.

[Question] The 11th Arab summit conference is to meet in Morocco on 25 November. In your view, what is going to be discussed at that summit meeting? What do you, personally, expect of this summit conference?

[Answer] The Palestinian problem is to be the most important point on the agenda. This question has been the most important issue on the agenda of Arab summit conferences in the past and it remains the same today. This is because a fair settlement of the Middle East crisis is unimaginable without a solution of the Palestinian issue. Recognition of this is becoming more and more widespread in the world these days. We, the Arab countries that belong to the Steadfastness Front, are now in constant touch with each other to work out a common program for the Arab summit conference set for the end of November. It is expected that the foreign ministers of the countries belonging to the front will meet in Aden on 17 November. Following this -- and immediately before the Arab summit conference -- the sixth conference of the heads of state of the Steadfastness Front is to take place with the aid of coordinating our stand and of working out joint proposals for the Arab summit meeting.

Joint Communique Issued

AU091807 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Joint Communique on PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's Visit to Hungary 2-5 November]

[Text] At the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and Council of Ministers' chairman, paid an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 2 to 5 November, heading a party-state delegation.

A warm, friendly reception was accorded to the Yemeni delegation led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which reflected the increasingly close relations between the two parties and peoples.

At the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere and the spirit of mutual understanding, they reviewed aspects of cooperation between the MSZMP and the Yemeni Socialist Party. They judged strengthening interparty relations as being of great importance from the viewpoint of cooperation between the two countries, and expressed their readiness to expand them further. They discussed aspects of strengthening and further developing friendly relations and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PDRY.

Janos Kadar informed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad about the political and economic development of the Hungarian People's Republic -- results attained in building an advanced socialist society -- implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the international endeavors of the party and government.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly valued the results attained by the Hungarian People's Republic in building an advanced socialist society, as well as its foreign policy of being in solidarity with peoples struggling for social progress. He informed the Hungarian leaders about the tasks of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the results and resolutions of the party's extraordinary congress, whose purpose is to strengthen the revolutionary process in the PDRY and consolidate the party's leading role in the country's life.

Janos Kadar paid tribute to the results of the extraordinary congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party and spoke with appreciation of the PDRY's achievements. He stressed that the Hungarian People's Repbulic supports the PDRY's efforts to unite Yemen by democratic and peaceful means.

The sides expressed the belief that uniting Yemen may positively affect security and stability in the area.

The Hungarian side highly valued the PDRY's anti-imperialist policy, a policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and internationalism. It resolutely condemned the machinations organized by the imperialists and their allies against the PDRY and the progressive forces and liberation movements of the area. It welcomed the friendship and cooperation agreement of the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia, which manifests the wish of the peoples and revolutionary forces of the area to retain their security and stability and to develop on the path they themselves have chosen without intervention from outside.

The leaders of the two countries expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation. They condemned imperialist endeavors to intensify the arms race, upset the military balance of power, enhance international tension and revive the cold war. They noted the danger to world peace and security of the decision to place U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries and to produce the neutron weapon.

They emphasized that, in the present international situation laden with conflicts, active collaboration and mutual solidarity among all progressive, peace-loving forces are indispensable to overcome the danger of war, curb the arms race, preserve the achievements of detente, eliminate tension points and defend the freedom of peoples. They expressed the intention to continue to act resolutely to preserve and intensify detente and extend it to the military area. They support the Soviet Union's efforts toward consolidating international security and restoring trust. They welcomed the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, the agreement to initiate talks on medium-range nuclear weapons.

They deem it important that the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf and Indian Ocean area should become a zone of peace and security. They condemned U.S. attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of the countries of the area, imperialist threats and intrigues and the establishment of military bases in Oman, Somalia, Diego Garcia and other countries. These attempts at intervention endanger the peace and security of the area and the sovereignty of the area's countries. In this connection, the Hungarian side highly valued 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's initiative that the countries of the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf and the Horn of Africa should convene a summit conference with the participation of all sides concerned.

The sides expressed concern over the war between Iraq and Iran. They declared that they support a peaceful solution of the conflict, because that serves the interests of both peoples and could thwart the plans of imperialism and reaction.

The sides regard peace and security in the Red Sea area as important. Any imperialist and Zionist intervention in the domestic affairs of the countries of the area should be terminated, and the imperialist bases there should be liquidated. They demand that the independence and sovereignty of the peoples living there be respected.

They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique, and paid tribute to the results they have attained in preserving their countries' independence and territorial integrity and in fulfilling their socialist endeavors. They condemned the provocations and threats against Libya.

They voiced their concern over Middle East developments. They condemned imperialist attempts to create military alignments and U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, which threaten peace and security in the area, as well as in the entire world.

They condemned the Camp David agreements, which are at variance with the interests of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people and which prevent a comprehensive, just settlement. They reaffirmed that terminating the Israeli occupation of all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of an independent and autonomous state under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people -- constitute an indispensable prerequisite for lasting and just peace in the Middle East. They pledged their solidarity and support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

They paid tribute to the role of the Steadfastness Front in strengthening collaboration among the Arab peoples and anti-imperialist forces, and in the struggle against the separate-road, defeatist solution of the Middle East crisis. They stressed the importance of the unity and concerted action of the progressive forces of the area and expressed their solidarity with the patriotic Egyptian forces which struggle against the soil of their country being used as a base of imperialist acts against the Arab and African peoples.

They judged strengthening the Arab countries' cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, in the struggle against imperialist-Zionist plans, as being of particular importance.

They pledged their solidarity with the Afghan People's Democratic Party, the people of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's constructive proposals toward settling relations with the neighboring countries through negotiations. They disavow any imperialist intervention in Afghanistan's domestic affairs.

They support African liberation movements struggling against colonialism and racism, including SWAPO [Southwest Africa People's Organization], the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They condemned the South African racist regime's aggression against Angola, and its policy which threatens the progressive African countries.

They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for their independence and sovereignty. They condemn machinations and the slanderous campaign against the Republic of Cuba.

They lauded the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life. They stressed the need for the nonaligned countries to come out more actively for strengthening international peace and security.

Appraising relations between the two countries, the sides concluded with satisfaction that their cooperation has deepened in the economic, trade and technical-scientific areas alike. They examined opportunities for extending relations to additional areas. The Hungarian side expressed its readiness to participate, commensurate with its means, in the fulfillment of the PDRY's plans for economic development.

They reaffirmed that they will further develop the traditionally friendly relationship between the two countries and, to that end, they concluded an agreement of friendship and cooperation. They expressed the belief that the agreement will serve as a firm foundation on which to expand cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PDRY and to intensify friendship between the two peoples.

A consular agreement, an agreement cncerning information, and an agreement on partially abolishing the need for visas were concluded during the visit.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his entourage expressed their sincere thanks to Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi for the cordial reception and hospitality they were accorded during the visit. The negotiating partners expressed their belief that the visit and friendly and comradely talks effectively contribute to strengthening and consolidating cooperation between the two friendly peoples in various areas of politics and the economy.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, invited Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to visit the PDRY. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be set at a later time.

HAIG REMARKS ON NUCLEAR WARNING SHOT CRITICIZED

'Overstepped the Mark'

LD071102 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Recent statements by leading American politicians about the feasibility of a limited nuclear war and NATO plans for what has been termed a warning nuclear explosion has caused understandable anxiety throughout Europe. Lazlo Pinter assesses the developments for International Newsroom:

[Begin recording] According to the American secretary of state, General Alexander Haig, NATO plans include the use of nuclear weapons to demonstrate its purposes, to deter the other side, and increase what has been referred to as the psychological impact. (?While) that unambiguously [word indistinct] is the base already adopted and precisely elaborated strategic plan, in certain cases NATO is ready to be the first to employ nuclear weapons. And General Haig rather precisely described these contingencies.

According to an interpretation of General Haig's remaks given by the BBC, a nuclear weapon would be detonated if the Soviet Union tried to overrun Western Europe. This interpretation presumably corresponds to General Haig's intentions, as the secretary of state told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that nuclear weapons have to be use if, according to Washington's assessment, the other side has overstepped the limit of tolerance in the field of traditional arms.

That General Haig overstepped the mark by revealing this first-strike plan is clearly confirmed by the fact that his statement did not evoke unanimous enthusiasm in Europe, the United States oe even within the Washington administration itself.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, whose competence on the issue cannot be denied, hastened to soften General Haig's words. In an interview given to a Federal German television network, Mr Weinberger endeavored to emphasise what could be termed the United States' peaceful intentions. And in an earlier statement, he tried to deny that a nuclear first strike featured in any concrete NATO military plan. Several theories have been put forward to explain these two different standpoints. One is that a desperate struggle for power is going on in Washington, and those who oppose General Haig are endeavoring to undermine him. The other view is that it is not so much a question of a conflict of personalities, but the (?use) of a carefully prepared scenario, in which Mr Haig sabre-rattles with nuclear arms, while Mr Weinberger plays the role of a more sober statesman. He tries to calm the Europeans, whose opposition to nuclear war causes growing problems to the American strategists.

There may be an element of truth in both these theories, for it seems that Washington is being forced to resort to new tactics, as its deceptive propaganda campaign about the alleged aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union has begun to wear extremely thin. [end recording]

Crossing the 'Limit'

LD061226 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Nov (MIT) -- With the precedence of President Reagan having said recently that a limited nuclear war was possible in Europe, and at the wake of European protest the White House was forced to make explanations. Secretary of State Haig has now said it again: It is possible to deploy the American nuclear weapon as first; NATO has its plans of preparedness for the deployment of the nuclear weapon for demonstrative purpose. Just to show the other side: "They have passed the tolerance limit in the sphere of traditional weapons". The goal of the "nuclear demonstration" is to keep conflict "at the possible lowest level", says Haig.

"A slip?" asks NEPSZABADSAG in a Friday commentary and answers like this: "No, because the leading officials of the U.S. State Department were ready with the reply in a matter of minutes; only a small bomb has to be exploded in high altitude and over a scarcely populated area...After all this there can be no dispute whether it is with ground or not to accuse Washington that it is ready to use the nuclear weapon as first".

"What Haig did not mention -- and the audience forgot to ask -- is also very revealing. ABC Television said in its first commentary after the statement that it was a pity that none of the senators present asked Haig, where? Where exactly in Europe did they intend to explode that sole demonstrative bomb?

"The senators did not ask it. But the NATO diplomats who are demanding an answer, explanation and information twenty-four hours after, do not miss to put this question. They are afraid that the tolerance limit has been crossed by Washington", ends the commentary.

MSZMP OFFICIAL VIEWS MOSCOW PARTY CONFERENCE

LD090954 Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Nov (MTI) -- Het 8 week [as received] Political Magazine of the Hungarian Television networked an interview on Sunday evening with Tamas Palos, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, on the recent conference in Moscow of the Central Committee secretaries in-charge of international and ideological issues, from the communist and workers' parties of 11 socialist countries.

When asked whether the socialist countries resolved to hold the Moscow meeting to discuss again the Polish crisis, Tamas Palos answered:

"Not at all. The delegations of 11 communist and workers' parties discussed not about one country, nor about party questions in a narrow sense. They had two points on the agenda. First, the international situation and, in this context, the tasks of the communist parties as well as the scope for consolidating their cooperation. The other topic was the exchange of experiences in their respective ideological work with due consideration to that every socialist country faces new tasks....I don't mean to say that Poland did not come up at all. When the delegations spoke of the situation of the socialist community, Europe and the world, naturally mention was made of Poland too. Considering all the contributions, we get the following picture: First, there is perceptible concern over the Polish crisis. Secondly, the forces of socialism in Poland will find a socialist solution to the crisis. Thirdly, expression was given to the sympathy and support the socialist countries have for the Polish communists, for every Polish patriot in the struggle waged for Poland to develop finally amidst normal socialist conditions, in the framework of the socialist community and for it to become a factor of stability in Europe."

Tamas Palos went on to observe that the socialist countries' communist and workers' party CC secretaries in-charge of international and ideological affairs had met for the seventh time now. These conferences already have rich experience.

Continuing the deputy department-head of the HSWP CC said: "On the basis of the aforementioned, I can state that it is an expedient and modern way to approach certain issues. Let us take the topic of the present conference: What should be done to avoid war and advance disarmament and detente? Obviously the above requires political measures, diplomatic measures and cooperation in foreign affairs. It came up also in Moscow that how these things can be successful if, for instance, it does not involve open and frank information about foreign initiatives of the socialist countries, if we do not take an open stand against the muscle-demonstration policy of certain Western circles and if we do not reject slanders showered on us? The conferees had the view that it is warranted to jointly wage political and ideological fight under which term the parties naturally meant struggle as well as cooperation."

Tamas Palos summed up the most salient thought of the Moscow conference as follows: "... Adherence to the main socialist foreign policy line pursued so far. It was outlined in one of the contributions that the peace strategy of the socialist countries will not change despite the recent turn in the international situation towards an unfortunately bad direction... This simply is a matter of interest and reality. A matter of interest because the socialist countries are invariably and basically interested in peace. Here their interests coincide with those of every other well-intentioned force. It is a matter of reality in that the international balance of forces has not changed and the achievements of detente can be seen all around us. They have got ingrained into inter-state relations as well as in that huge forces are opposed to war, war policy and are taking a stand for peace and detente. All this makes the struggle for detente realistic.

"Another important feature of the Moscow conference was the total readiness for cooperation with and openness towards anti-war movements, non-aligned states fighting for just international relations, socialist, social-democratic and other parties struggling for disarmament, and communist and workers' parties fighting in the capitalist countries," underlined Tamas Palos, deputy head of Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee, in his interview to Het.

GASPAR MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN TU DELEGATION

LD081848 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Nov (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) headed by General Secretary Sandar Gaspar, met a delegation of the Federation of Austrian Trade Unions (OGB) led by President Anton Benya in West Hungarian Sopron on Sunday. The leaders of SZOT and OGB informed each other about their respective country's social and economic situation and the living and working conditions of their workers.

The sides briefed each other about their organizations' activity in the defense of workers' interests. They exchanged views over the efficiency of trade union work and the labour movement's role in promoting democratism. The delegations considered the possibility of further developing Hungarian-Austrian trade union ties and towards this end they reached an agreement for the year 1982. The sides discussed timely issues of the international trade union movement, the fourth European trade union conference and their joint tasks. At the talks marked by a friendly atmosphere, the delegations expressed that the regular meetings between SZOT and OGB are useful. They deem the international cooperation between the two organizations as successful.

The Austrian delegation left Hungary on Sunday.

REPORTAGE OF 9 NOV KK PRESIDIUM MEETING

Meeting Held in Camera

LD091320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A session of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium together with the board of the Gdansk region of the union is in progress in Gdansk. The deliberations, held in camera, are devoted to issues connected with the talks planned with the government.

Letter to Council of Ministers

LD091930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Here is our correspondent's report from Gdansk:

[Unidentified correspondent] Today in Gdansk the Presidium of the National Commission [KK] of the NSZZ Solidarity is holding debates. I asked the KK press spokesman, Mr Marek Brunne, for a short summing up:

[Begin Brunne recording] The Presidium will meet formally tomorrow. (?Today) it was a working meeting, in connection with which it was not possible to deal with the passing of resolutions or decisions. On the other hand, it dealt with the implementation of the resolution recently passed by the KK on negotiations with the government, to which both the KK and the Presidium were obligated by the program of our union, and as endorsed in the second round of the first congress of delegates.

Regarding this subject, the Presidium has sent a letter to the Council of Ministers whose contents it will perhaps be best to simply read:

In accordance with the program resolution of our union, the (?contents) of Resolution 102/81 of the KK on the matter of negotiations with the government, and the decisions arising from the meeting held recently between the premier of the Polish People's Republic, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the primate of Poland, Father Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and the chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity, Lech Walesa, the KK Presidium appeals to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to undertake talks in the following thematic groups:

1. The social council of the national economy, and the union commissions of social control;
2. Access to the mass media;
3. Economic reform;
4. Regional self-management;
5. Elections to the People's Councils;
6. Law and order, reform of the judiciary;
7. Price reform, the system of consultation and compensation.

In order to streamline the organization and to ensure the effectiveness of negotiations, the Presidium proposes the holding, on 13 November, of a plenary meeting of persons responsible for the negotiations on the government and KK sides.

The subject of the meeting would be procedural matters, that is: the definition of the procedure and timetable for holding the talks in the thematic groups; the establishment of the required powers for the negotiating groups; ways of endorsing the negotiated decisions; and the establishment of the mode, incumbent on both sides, of informing the community on the progress of the negotiations.

We think, simply, that this first meeting will lead to the following state: that the timetable will be established for the order of the meetings, since the government side may have in this respect a different opinion, and it is necessary to find some middle-of-the-road position.

There exists a possibility -- here, at the present moment, one cannot deny the fact -- that the government side will present to the union its own ideas on what themes ought to be added to the seven. It is simply a matter of establishing some sort of plan of action and of breaking up these negotiations into specialized groups.

A significant matter, which was a source of many misunderstandings, of many social tensions, is precisely the joint establishment of a system, incumbent on both sides, for informing the community about what is going on in the debating hall, what has been established, what has not been established, and what the contradictions are, so that these talks, which after all should be constructive, should not take place in an atmosphere of excitement and with an unnecessary aura of sensation. [end recording]

KK, Farmers' Union To Meet

LD092258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity dealt today with many current union issues. It has been decided to take up the initiative of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers concerning a joint meeting of the national presidiums of both unions in Warsaw tomorrow and the day after. Support has also been expressed for efforts made by the enterprise commission of Solidarity of the Polish Steamship Company to name one vessel "Solidarnosc."

MARGUERITTE COMMENTS ON TRIPARTITE MEETING

PM100949 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Jaruzelski and Walesa Foredoomed to Succeed?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The tripartite meeting between General Jaruzelski, Monsignor Glemp and Lech Walesa has undoubtedly created a fundamentally new situation in Poland. The event itself is unprecedented. However it is striking that neither official circles, nor the press, nor even the Polish population is showing any sign of euphoria. People are trying to see this meeting as a hopeful sign but are still waiting to see what happens. Indeed there is an awareness of the doubts and dangers of which there are certainly still many.

The Polish newspapers are clearly trying to play down the event. There was only one very short commentary in ZYCIE WARSZAWY under the heading "Good News." However the author mentioned the recent arrival of numerous Western correspondents in Poland to witness "the end of the Polish experiment." Yesterday's meeting, the newspaper adds, shows precisely that it is no longer possible to remain "in a state of uncertainty in either the sociopolitical sphere or in the economic sphere" and makes it possible to hope that "it may have the significance of a turning point in the rapid formation of the platform of national understanding."

Strangely enough, at the time when this open approach was being adopted, party organ TRYBUNA LUDU yesterday published a long article in praise of Mr Siwak, the Politburo "hardliner" and Solidarity's avowed enemy, and the communique issued in Moscow at the end of a meeting of officials from all the socialist countries who stress their support for "socialist Poland in its struggle against the antipeople counterrevolutionary forces."

As can be seen, the tone here is really hardly one of liberalism, and there is reason to ask some questions about General Jaruzelski's chances of having his ideas of an open approach accepted by his allies.

Back on 23 October General Jaruzelski gave a positive personal response to a compromise plan put forward by the Polish primate in the search for a national union formula. Since then the meeting with Mr Walesa has been awaited. Subsequently, however, the deterioration in the social climate and dissension within the party has forced the general to show much greater caution.

The Extremists' Target

It is now known that the tripartite meeting took place on the initiative of the church -- whose essential and increasingly prominent role cannot be overemphasized. General Jaruzelski made the decision to attend personally without consulting the Politburo, so much so that late Wednesday afternoon, when the meeting had started, top Central Committee officials not only knew nothing about it but regarded it as unlikely! Moreover it is probably no accident that the meeting took place when Mr Olszowski, an advocate of an open approach but with firmness, was in Moscow.

On Wednesday, a top-level state official close to Jaruzelski who asked not to be named told me -- was it not specifically to reassure the party of Kremlin hardliners? -- that nothing had changed in the party line: "We have always been advocates of understanding, on the condition that the fundamental principles of socialism are respected. We have made no concessions. If any have been made, they have been made by Solidarity, or in any event by Mr Walesa, and we welcome this." My interlocutor added: "In any case the formula for extending power at which we are aiming concerns not the government itself but merely a council for national understanding and a consultative social council of the Council of Ministers. Does this bear no relation to the grand coalition proposals put forward by some Catholic intellectuals or politicians?"

So it is not difficult to predict that further conflicts will emerge within the party when it comes to accepting General Jaruzelski's line. By undertaking to commit himself to the policy of understanding, the latter has confirmed his statesmanlike qualities but has taken personal risks.

The same, if not more, can be said of Mr Walesa, who was heavily attacked during the National Commission meeting -- so much so that some people are demanding that an extraordinary congress of Solidarity be held to decide on a replacement for Mr Walesa as chairman of the trade union. Moreover, the motion eventually approved grants the government 3 months to meet Solidarity's demands, short of which the possibility of a general strike is envisaged. Will some people within the party not be tempted to bring the coming negotiations to a standstill in the hope of thus prompting Mr Walesa's downfall and Solidarity's collapse?

So the dangers remain very great. They are linked first and foremost to the situation itself, particularly the economic situation, which is still very serious, and to the increasing impatience of the entire population, who are in danger tomorrow of not heeding the party, Solidarity or the church. They are also being provoked by opposition to the policy of understanding by all the extremists, even within Solidarity. One can be sure that they will do their utmost to sabotage national unity.

On the other hand, both General Jaruzelski and Mr Walesa have, with the primate's blessing, staked their prestige, their careers and the country's future on this effort. They must succeed.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATIONS

Sosnowiec Strike Continues

LD101036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A continuing [wahadlowy] strike has been in force for the past 2 weeks at the Sosnowiec colliery. To avoid the danger of fire from coal accumulated on the mine's dump, the strike committee decided to distribute it to farmers who supply the colliery with potatoes, to use it for workers' allowances, and to ensure the supply of coal to Sosnowiec and to the Ladzisza powerplant.

A group of five workers began a sit-in strike in the mine yesterday evening, and a delegation of the striking miners left for Warsaw last night in order to hand over workers' demands to representatives of the highest authorities.

Zielona Gora Accord Unsigned

NC091607 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Last-minute difficulties have prevented the signing of the agreement reached overnight between the strike committee in Zielona Gora and local authorities, a trade union source in Zielona Gora said. The strike has paralyzed the region for the past three weeks.

The accord, which union sources earlier said satisfied all the demands of the local branch of the Solidarity independent trade union federation, was to have been signed at 11 a.m. (1000 GMT), and the 120,000 striking union members were to have returned to work at 2 p.m.

But instead of the local prefect arriving for the signing, a lower-level delegation turned up at 2 p.m. (1300 GMT) with an amended agreement. The strike committee refused to sign under those circumstances and a new round of talks was set to begin at 4 p.m. (1500 GMT). Meanwhile, the strike was continuing.

The workers walked out when a union member was fired from his job on a state farm. They demanded, in addition to his reinstatement, the dismissal of the farm director and his associate, payment for the time the union was on strike, and a promise that no reprisals be directed against strikers.

More on Zielona Gora

LD091730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The general strike in Zielona Gora Voivodship is in its 19th day. The strike was declared by the regional board of Solidarity in connection with the conflict in the agricultural combinat in Lubogora.

According to our correspondent's report, working groups of the voivodship administrative authorities and the regional strike committee held sessions last night. Representatives of the negotiating group of the Solidarity National Commission also participated in these deliberations. A draft agreement has been worked out which might become the basis for a final settlement of the conflict. The draft agreement has already been presented to the voivodship authorities. The negotiating groups are continuing to talk. Work on the joint draft agreement is in progress.

Press Distribution Strike

LD091340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Wroclaw is without newspapers today. A protest strike of the workforce of the Ruch enterprise for distribution of press and books has started this morning in protest against the introduction of a new scale of wages [words indistinct]. The protest action by workers dealing with distribution of press is supported by transport workers so that the daily press and periodicals were not dispatched today from the Ruch centers in Wroclaw and other localities of the voivodship.

Talks between the representatives of striking workers and the Wroclaw Ruch management have started. Representatives of the Solidarity Lower Silesia regional board are also taking part in the talks.

Press Distribution Strike Ends

LD091526 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (PAP) -- The inhabitants of the city of Wroclaw region could not get their daily newspapers at the kiosks in the morning today, because the city's newspaper dealers and distributors went on strike to protest what they called unsatisfactory new wage rates introduced by their employer, the press and book distribution cooperative and the cooperative's authorities. The strike was discontinued at noon and the newspapers reached their destination.

Negotiations on wage rate changes were reported to continue.

NZS Calls for Sit-In Strike

LD091944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students Association [NZS], which held sessions on Saturday and Sunday, has called on all university affiliates of the NZS to carry out a sit-in strike this Thursday from 0800 to 1400 as a protest against, as NZS activists put it, the delay in submitting the draft law on higher education to the Sejm. The strike is also intended to be an expression of support for students and employees of the Higher Engineering School in Radom.

MODZELEWSKI INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SITUATION

DW091349 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Nov 81 pp 151-157

[Interview with Solidarity union official Karol Modzelewski; date and place not given]

[Text] DER SPIEGEL: The economic situation in Poland is deteriorating month by month and the Poles continue to strike. Will the situation be improved by strikes?

Modzelewski: Nobody ever expected a strike to improve production. But you must look at the problem in a more differentiated way. There is the question about the immediate influence strikes have on the economic crisis. There is an official propaganda thesis in Poland which can also be heard frequently in the West, namely that it is precisely the strikes which have greatly contributed to the increasing economic catastrophe.

DER SPIEGEL: This impression certainly has been prevalent lately.

Modzelewski: The "Solidarity" trade union has provisionally calculated how much effective worktime has been lost to the Polish economy during the past 14 months due to strikes. The result of this calculation: During the 14 months since the end of the 1980 August strike, the economy as a whole has not lost more than about 8-9 hours.

You must realize that the Polish economy loses at least 2 hours daily as a result of people standing in line in front of shops. This has nothing to do with strikes because we stood in lines before.

DER SPIEGEL: But how are strikes supposed to help against poor supply?

Modzelewski: The reasons for the current wave of strikes are manifold. But above all these strikes are not organized by the "Solidarity" Coordination Commission. They are not at all in line with the policy of union management.

DER SPIEGEL: So the "Solidarity" leadership no longer has much authority over the basic units.

Modzelewski: These strikes are a very threatening social phenomenon; they are a signal that the people are losing their unbelievable patience which for months you could only marvel at. The Poles would not have mustered such patience for as long as a month, if they had placed their hopes and confidence in "Solidarity" by believing that the trade union would be in a position to solve the social and political as well as daily problems.

DER SPIEGEL: And now hunger is greater than hope?

Modzelewski: We do not have hunger as we did during the war. However, it is a fact that food rations exist only on paper. In Zyrardow, for example, where strikes went on for weeks, it has been calculated that just one or two eggs per capita were sold by resale trade in 1 month -- and eggs are so far not rationed. I do not even want to mention meat or meat products. In poorly supplied regions, people get only 1/3 of the monthly rations they are entitled to.

DER SPIEGEL: Does "Solidarity" have any influence at all on the people in such a situation?

Modzelewski: We were able once before to contain the desperation of the people -- in early August this year when the state had to reduce rations because not enough goods were available. We were able from the very beginning then to prevent hunger marches and strikes in Lower Silesia, for example. We frankly told the people that there was really nothing to eat although we had checked the shops just by accident and unofficially. The people tend to suspect that the state is hording food to make them yield through hunger.

DER SPIEGEL: Is this suspicion so unfounded?

Modzelewski: It contradicts commonsense. But the people continue to believe it although the trade union denies it.

DER SPIEGEL: The people do not trust the trade union either?

Modzelewski: They say, yes, you are of a different opinion, but the government does not allow you to check things out. Unfortunately we cannot really counter this reproach. If "Solidarity" were permitted to examine Polish food reserves, and if the trade union could say with its authority that there really are no more goods, this would at least improve the political climate because of the absolute mistrust of the populace with regard to the government.

DER SPIEGEL: Why did the trade union limit its activity until the Danzig congress to seeking reasons for the crisis in the mismanagement of the past instead of making its own suggestions for improvements?

Modzelewski: We pointed out the reasons for the crisis which have been caused not just by old mistakes. The current state power talks about these mistakes a lot because this is supposed to distract attention and because the party is counting on our short memory. We have countered this with the fight for self-government and democracy in state and economic structures, and this is simultaneously a fight for the bread we don't have today.

DER SPIEGEL: In short, first more freedom and then more bread?

Modzelewski: It was a struggle for the abolition of the party nomenclature, an attack on those who led us into a blind alley and who are still trying to slow down Poland's renewal. It was also a struggle for long overdue economic reform. The people liked that idea very much.

DER SPIEGEL: And the wary Poles were confident that "Solidarity" could effect such unprecedented changes?

Modzelewski: People who formerly said that they had nothing to eat suddenly had entirely different view. And the struggle for the control of the food economy and the production and distribution of articles of daily need -- meaning the struggle for self-management -- became the banner, the slogan, by which we succeeded in containing over several months all the conflicts which emerged not only as a result of supply but also because of political conflicts.

DER SPIEGEL: This was true until March. But when Walesa, after the threat of general strike by "Solidarity," at the last moment found a compromise with the government, the cohesion of the trade union was gone.

Modzelewski: This compromise has had immense sociopsychological consequences for our movement: The mobilization was forcibly halted on our side as well as on that of the government.

DER SPIEGEL: You mean to say that the compromise with the government was a mistake?

Modzelewski: Both sides emerged from it with the feeling of having lost the battle. This was a telltale sign, because it indicated how far we had drifted apart instead of drawing closer together.

DER SPIEGEL: But a political compromise having no victor is one of the rules of democracy -- and isn't this one of the trade union's most important demands?

Modzelewski: This is a wonderful principle, but it must always be measured by social practice. The relations between the state and the people also work only on the basis of mutual compromise.

DER SPIEGEL: This also applies to the relations between the Polish state and the "Solidarity" trade union.

Modzelewski: All conflicts into which we have been drawn have ended in a compromise, more or less. But a compromise does not always lead to the calming of the situation. I do not mean to say that the compromise regarding self-management, for example, was unconstructive. But it is a fact that it entailed a great deal of dissatisfaction on both sides.

DER SPIEGEL: In the meantime, "Solidarity's" members accuse their organization of being too willing to compromise and are reluctant to follow the leadership anymore.

Modzelewski: This is a very fundamental matter. If the people have nothing to eat, nothing to smoke, no soap, no toothpaste and no detergents, and if they see the prospects for winter ahead as having no heated housing and doing without bread at some point because electricity to bakeries is cut off -- in such a situation the people who will have long waits in the cold certainly have the right to lose their patience.

DER SPIEGEL: Isn't this primarily attributable to the fact that the people do not see any chance for improvement?

Modzelewski: The current crisis is so dangerous because its causes are not only economic but also political. Above all it is a crisis of hope, and a crisis of hope may well be fatal for Poland unless it is possible to create some prospects for the future. What I mean to say is that compromise is needed which will not take away prospects but will make them credible.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you mean that the people have also stopped believing in the promised economic reform which is supposed to take effect on 1 January?

Modzelewski: In all honesty I myself no longer believe it. It hardly seems probable to me that the government wants to reform at all, considering the desolate state of the economy; I believe it does not even have a concept for this.

DER SPIEGEL: So, what do you think the government will do?

Modzelewski: It is my impression that the government is mustering all its strength to bring about a confrontation by misleading and splitting society. It wants to cut off the tail of the snake, that is these 20-30 percent of undecided people in the society whom we need to support our actions. This was the case, for instance, two weeks ago in the vote on the nationwide warning strike with which we intended to demonstrate the unity of society.

DER SPIEGEL: Wasn't the warning strike primarily intended to put an end to the regional strikes:

Modzelewski: Of course. But it was unsuccessful in that respect. It was a success only because it proved the unity of society despite the great efforts made by the government.

DER SPIEGEL: In the meantime the government has given "Solidarity" an ultimatum: Either a halt to the strikes or the introduction of the state of emergency. How will the trade union react?

Modzelewski: Solidarity" itself is interested in getting these local strikes under control. In no case do we need the government's help. Strikes for food which is not available can lead us only to catastrophe. We do not wish to go in this direction -- we are, after all, not crazy.

DER SPIEGEL: The party has formulated its help much more sharply...

Modzelewski: The Central Committee demands a general ban on strikes, which means that the party wants the final confrontation. This means, however, that following its congress the party is constantly less capable of coping with the present situation in the country.

DER SPIEGEL: What will happen if Jaruzelski, who is the chief of both the party and the government, proclaims a state of emergency as threatened?

Modzelewski: Such a decision would spell suicide for the party, and subsequently for us as well. After all, nobody is capable of enforcing a state of emergency in Poland with Polish forces. The response to the state of emergency would be an instantaneous general strike.

DER SPIEGEL: Well, the use of special army units in the administration comes quite close to a state of emergency.

Modzelewski: The introduction of these operational groups on the community level is a desperate attempt by the Jaruzelski team to replace the administration because the administrative apparatus no longer works. The government is acting in a social vaccum, it is absolutely powerless, and this is what greatly contributed to the worsening of the crises.

DER SPIEGEL: With soldiers as the last resort?

Modzelewski: I think that this attempt is dangerous -- it is very risky for the army. If this emergency operation by the military fails -- which is highly probable -- then the prestige of the Army will be lost because in the minds of the people the Polish Army will also have become an organ for helping to attain political ends.

DER SPIEGEL: What is going to happen in the next few weeks?

Modzelewski: I see three dangers for the future: First, that all concept of reality will disappear from government policy, and lately increasingly clear trends aimed at confrontation are becoming evident.

The second danger, unfortunately, is the possibility of a sociopolitical explosion. It cannot be ruled out that the impatience with the unbearable situation will turn into despair.

The third danger is that "Solidarity" will lose the confidence of the people if it ceases to advocate the interests of society credibly and with determination.

DER SPIEGEL: Does the recent government suggestion of setting up a "front of national understanding" between the government, the church and the trade union increase or decrease that danger? This suggestion was made on Wednesday by Jaruzelski, Primate Glemp and Walesa.

Modzelewski: I believe that the danger could increase. The current activities to settle the crisis, which were taken independently by the government as well as by "Solidarity," have not shown any effect. The government failed because it has no social backing at all, and "Solidarity" was unsuccessful because it could not implement its concept of distributing goods itself which were produced with intensified efforts. Such activities can be successful only if they come about on the basis of understanding with the government. Therefore, we suggested the establishment of an economic council.

DER SPIEGEL: But wasn't such an understanding sought at the Warsaw meeting of the three leaders?

Modzelewski: The crisis intensified because a state based on totalitarian principles cannot act successfully in a society that has become organized on democratic principles.

If the organization of the state is not adapted through a self-administration reform to the new social conditions, the incorporation of "Solidarity" within the system of political codetermination can only discredit "Solidarity." "It pertains to the planned unity front as well as to the possible intention to make "Solidarity" participate in governing.

DER SPIEGEL: What should "Solidarity" do?

Modzelewski: The trade union can become a credible, lasting and constructive element of the Polish political system if this system is reformed.

JARUZELSKI DISCUSSES POLICY WITH ZSL LEADER

LD091910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] According to the government press bureau, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met Roman Malinowski, the newly-elected chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The role and participation of the ZSL in coalition governing and in the emerging organs of national accord were discussed at the meeting.

The chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, expressing approval of the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa, stated at the same time that the ZSL is proclaiming itself in favor of the concept of basing the setup of political and social forces in Poland on a multilateral formula — the only formula which coincides with the idea of a broad national accord of which the ZSL is a cocreator and an ardent advocate. It was stated jointly that the elimination of the sources of the severe national economic crisis requires a restoration and consolidation of social and economic ties between industry and agriculture, between towns and the countryside, and the ceasing of the complaints being registered by all sides. It is on the trust and understanding between inhabitants of towns and the countryside and on vigorous activities aimed at satisfying mutual needs that the overcoming of the food crisis largely depends. These goals also ought to stimulate all trade unions.

During the meeting with Roman Malinowski, the first secretary of the party Central Committee stressed that the PZPR invariably considers the worker-peasant alliance as a fundamental link of the socialist system. The party, in fulfilling its leading role, treats cooperation with the ZSL in a spirit of allied partnership. In line with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the stance of the ZSL Supreme Committee, the principle of treating equally all sectors in agriculture and of the legislative permanence of the peasant family-run farm in the socialist economy was confirmed. It was considered useful to convene a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium in order to assess the implementation of joint guidelines adopted in January of this year on the crucial problems of agricultural policy, agriculture and food economy, and to assess the agreements which have been concluded with farmers.

MALINOWSKI REMARKS FOLLOWING ZSL ELECTION

LD071120 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) — The 6th plenary session of the United Peasants' Party [UPP] Central Committee ended its two-day debates during which it reviewed the UPP's present tasks in the context of the country's current situation, the party's programme document and accepted Stefan Ignar's resignation from the post of the UPP CC chairman. Stefan Ignar retained his function of member of the UPP Central Committee Plenum.

Stefan Ignar took up his decision to resign regardless of the vote of confidence he obtained by slim majority yesterday and despite the appeal that came from a plenum delegation who asked him to continue in his functions of the UPP chairman.

The plenum (?elected) Roman Malinowski to the post of the UPP CC chairman.

Roman Malinowski was elected to the post of the UPP CC chairman by 126 votes out of a 151 voting members.

Talking to a PAP reporter right after his election as UPP CC chairman, Roman Malinowski said that the party was an active advocate of the front of national conciliation, of the consolidation of all patriotic forces in resolving all the Polish society's common issues. The basic condition for resolving these problems, Malinowski said, was to broaden the platform for conciliation, to pay more attention to all possibilities for increasing production so that there would be more to share, rather than concentrating on sharing alone.

The basic task today was, Malinowski said, to reorientate the potential of the industry so as to meet the demands of farming. He also said that he was deeply convinced that in agriculture and in the entire food economy when compared to the other sectors of the economy it was possible to achieve relatively the greatest progress and thus create more favorable conditions for overcoming the social and economic crisis. "We would also like to present the agriculture and food economy development five-year programme to the Sejm before the entire five-year plan is presented so as to create better conditions for the adaptation of the entire national economy to the needs of agriculture and farmers," the new UPP chairman said.

In connection with Professor Ignar's resignation from the post of the UPP CC chairman, the PUWP First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski sent him a message, thanking him for his personal and inter-party co-operation. In another message, Jaruzelski congratulated Roman Walinowski on his election as UPP leader.

BARCIKOWSKI SPEAKS AT OLSZTYN PZPR MEETING

LD092344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] An Olsztyn Voivodship party committee plenum, attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, discussed, among other things, the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the region and the implementation of the resolution of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that at present, one of the main directions of action lies in the struggle for the re-establishment of the functioning of the binding laws in Poland with regard to all members of society.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS WLOCLAWEK PARTY MEETING

LD092382 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The main problems of ideological struggle and program activities in light of the current sociopolitical situation and of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress have provided the subject of the discussion of the Wloclawek Voivodship party committee. The session was attended by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In his speech the latter said, among other things, that the most urgent tasks at present include bringing order into the national economy and the achievement of an increase in its productivity.

GRZYB, CZECHOWICZ MEET PARTY AKTIVS IN LODZ

LD100006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Zofia Grzyb, Politburo member and brigade leader from Radoskor in Radom, and Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the party committee in Lodz, met representatives of party and economic aktivs of the national leather industry in Lodz. The meeting was devoted to the sociopolitical situation in the country and problems connected with the introduction of economic reform.

SZCZECIN PZPR CONFERENCE ENDS FORUM ACTIVITIES

LD091326 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] [no dateline received] In the second part of the 19th Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Conference a resolution was adopted which makes it incumbent on the Szczecin Party Debate Forum and on the Szczecin Movement of Communists to give up their activities. It was stated that in the present sociopolitical situation of the country and of the voivodship these activities are detrimental to the unity of the party and to the implementation of its program. In connection with the resolution, a session of the board of the forum's council has been held. It decided to end the board's activity. Also, a letter has been sent to party organizations which participated in the forum requesting them to recall their representatives so as to end in this way the activity of the council of the forum.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD092108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers has been held under the chairmanship of Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The fact that the meeting between the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the primate of Poland and the chairman of NSZZ Solidarity of 4 November was held as well as its outcome have been received with approval. The outcome of this meeting, and in particular the idea of a front of national accord, corresponds to the political line which is defined in the resolutions of the ninth party congress and the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and agrees with the stance of allied parties, of all constructive forces of our country. This idea aims at concentrating all the patriotic forces of the nation which expouse the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic in order to overcome the socio-economic crisis and to lead the country onto a path of development in a spirit of socialist renewal. The meeting, and particularly the joint communique, has provoked broad and greatly positive responses and expressions of support on the part of the community. The government expresses its sincere wish for this meeting to bring the greatest possible benefits for the future of People's Poland. It declares its readiness to take further action in this direction counting on a constructive stance from all partners.

The Council of Ministers gave preliminary consideration to the draft of the bills defining the principle of the economy's functioning according to the assumptions of the economic reform.

These drafts were the subject of broad social consultation. The Commission for Matters of Economic Reform has made statements on this on two occasions. The opinions and conclusions of over 100 enterprises, which fulfill the role of the government's consultants on all matters connected with the economic reform, have been collected.

Individual groups of problems were also the subject of consultations by means of information and propaganda, as well as of instructional television programs. The package of draft bills has also been put forward for consultation and wherever this was required by the assumptions of the draft bill on the trade unions, for agreement by all trade union agencies.

After serious discussion, the Council of Ministers recommended that all observations and proposals which aim at ensuring greater precision in formulations, greater coherence and the conformity of these legal acts with the general directions of the economic reform be considered during further work.

The Council of Ministers adopted a positive attitude to the proposal of the Presidium of the National Commission of Solidarity which views consultations on the draft bills during the next 10 days as being indispensible.

The Council of Ministers also awaits motions from the Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions.

It was decided that in the last 10 days of November the Council of Ministers will once again consider the drafts of the abovementioned bills, and subsequently in accordance with the announcement of the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the last Sejm session, will direct them to the Sejm.

Next, the Council of Ministers considered the draft bill on the creation of a state agency for atomic energy [atomistyka] as a reply to the desiderata of the Sejm commissions. The setting up of the agency is to better exploit the achievements of atomic energy and to create conditions for a harmonious, safe and optimum utilization of atomic energy and nuclear techniques for the needs of the country.

The most urgent tasks of the agency will include bringing up to date the program for the development of atomic energy, and preparing an atomic energy law.

The Council of Ministers passed a directive on the retirement age for some groups of employees employed in conditions particularly hazardous to health, or burdensome. A directive was also passed concerning the rights and duties of employees directed to work abroad, at export construction projects and in the export of building services.

FRANCISZEK RUSEK NAMED NEW PROSECUTOR GENERAL

LD091848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The Council of State, accepting the 30 October submission of Lucjan Czubinski, has recalled him from the post of prosecutor general and expressed thanks for his long devoted work in that post. The Council of State has appointed Franciszek Rusek to fill the post. He is 57 years old and was recently deputy president of the Supreme Court and in charge of the Chamber of Labor and Social Insurance. He had also performed many social functions and done scientific and publishing work. He is a party member and has a doctorate in legal sciences.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH VARIOUS GROUP LEADERS

Meeting With Women's Groups

LD062306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier, today met with representatives of the leaderships of women's organizations, including the chairwoman of the National Council of Polish Women and the Main Board of the League of Women, Eugenia Kempara; member of the Presidium of the Council of Rural Housewives Circles, Anna Nowak-Goclawka; chairwoman of the National Bureau of Women Cooperative Members, Jozefa Tarnowska; and secretary of the National Council of Polish Women, Krystyna Gromkowa.

The representatives of the women's movement passed on views on the difficult living conditions and on the problems of reconciling professional work with the burdens of everyday life, particularly linked with the very bad market situation. They expressed the conviction that the basic condition for getting out of the crisis and for a gradual improvement in the situation is to achieve social calm, which requires opposition to all attempts to weaken the socialist state, struggle against the anarchization of social life and concern for the observance of the law.

It was stated that Polish women and women's organizations would give expression to active support for the idea of national accord.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed the great role of Polish women in strengthening the family, bringing up the young generation in the spirit of love for the homeland, and shaping its character and attitudes. Polish women have always given proof of profound patriotism. In the current exceptionally difficult situation, they especially bear the painful burden of everyday life. The party, the people's authorities, will do everything to make their life easier.

Arts Representatives Received

LD071938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a group of artists and arts representatives. They informed the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee of the most important tasks facing Polish culture, the current problems of the creative milieus and their role in the process of renewal, in overcoming the crisis and social tensions. They supported Wojciech Jaruzelski's idea of a national front for accord as a plane for the activity of all patriotic forces which stand on the ground of socialism and on the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The first secretary of the Party Central Committee stressed the immense significance of national culture and the contribution made by artists to its all-round development.

He expressed the conviction that contemporary Polish culture and art, which [words indistinct] best traditions, will go on making a productive contribution to enriching the patriotic, progressive and humanist values of our nation, and that it will make a significant contribution to the consolidation and development of socialist Poland.

The following were present at the meeting: Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mieczyslaw Wojtczak, head of the Department of Culture of the party Central Committee.

SPOKESMAN OUTLINES PASSPORT REGULATIONS

LD062224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] In connection with questions sent to the Passport Office after the speech made by Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk in the course of a Sejm debate, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports:

In conformity with binding regulations, citizens of the Polish People's Republic who are abroad can return home at any time using a Polish passport issued in Poland, or a consular passport issued by a Polish consular mission, without any formalities or informing anyone about their return. This also applies to persons whose Polish passport documents have expired.

In case of the loss abroad of the passport document, a Polish citizen intending to come back home can obtain in a Polish consular mission a special consular passport.

These regulations do not apply to persons who, after having left Poland, have been given political asylum, have taken out foreign citizenship, or who would plan to return home using a passport issued by a foreign country.

PRISONERS STAGE REVOLT IN OLSZTYN VOIVODSHIP

LD061654 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] More than 1,000 prisoners at the penal establishment for habitual offenders in (Kaminsk) in Olsztyn Voivodship staged a revolt yesterday evening. The prisoners lit fires and lynchings took place among them. People were killed. Energetic measures were used to restore order: tear gas and water cannons. During the incidents about 300 prisoners voluntarily gave themselves up to functionaries of the prison service.

Today [words indistinct] envisaged enforcement measures restored calm in the establishment. There are considerable material losses. Investigations are being carried out by organs of the Olztyn Voivodship Prosecutor's Office.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCZ ON EVILS OF 'OBSCURANTISM'

AU061043 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Filip Grabos article: "Away With Obscurantism"]

[Excerpts] Our crisis, which is now reaching its peak, has consigned us to the extremities of daily living and is not conducive to more profound reflections. Our concern is being increasingly reduced to obtaining a packet of cigarettes and a stick of butter, and to nervously analyzing the current communiques and statements. In such a situation, obscurantism is more obvious than ever before.

As a social manifestation, the obscurantists are not an exclusive product of Polish soil, because there is also a Europe-obscurantist and an inter-obscurantist. However, the Polish obscurantist has certain special features: The Polish obscurantist is parochial and provincial in character, is full of deference to so-called Western culture and full of arrogance and contempt for whatever is Slavic and homespun, even if it is of the best quality and highest value. The obscurantist feels ill at ease in Polish pants, unless he pins a U.S. label on them. Then he is immediately in high spirits.

At the same time, the Polish obscurantist is a demonstratively great patriot. Pasted all over with Western labels, he would be most happy to begin the day by collectively and publicly intoning the Polish national anthem and to use a white-red towel when shaving himself. Having shaved himself, that same obscurantist would most of all like to ask for his passport in the Passport Office so he might travel to some Western country, where he could earn some money under the most debasing conditions -- "for Poland," of course. Even when he steals social property and swindles people at home and abroad, the obscurantist wraps himself up in the national flag. The individual obscurantist is always a coward, sycophant, stool pigeon, intriguer and toady, but he adores a crowd from time to time. He feels strong above all in a crowd, especially under the banner of God, the fatherland and mankind. He uses this banner to cover up his daily efforts, his slippery living, his programmed lack of ideology and his unmitigated rapacity.

The obscurantist's hatred of communism and socialism is pathological, instinctive and wild. He does not understand socialism and, as he says, has no time to ponder either the ideas of socialism or any general human ideas. And although he cannot be an intellectual opponent of what he does not understand, he willingly engages in deliberations about socialism and reforming it.

Polish obscurantism has always contradicted the Polish leftist-republican and leftist-patriotic stream. As a social manifestation, obscurantism is a hybrid of laziness and megalomania.

Obscurantism began to spread in our country during the Jagellon dynasty [in the 15th century] and reached its peak during the reigns of the Vasa and Saxon kings when the Polish courts, including the royal court, were peopled with large crowds of Western revellers, frauds and "advisors," who were the original models for and creators of Polish obscurantism.

Casimer the Great, one of the few Polish rulers who did not regard currying favor with the Western courts as a great honor, knew how to counter that blossoming of obscurantism. His orientation was Eastern, but above all an orientation toward the Vistula -- a natural orientation. We have had some other such statesmen, including General Sikorski, Witos and others.

With each passing year of People's Poland -- this was also the case in past periods of history -- the ubiquitous obscurantist, who at first ferociously fought the people's rule, has continued to show the flag. And then he decided that the time had come to make a rush at and win the workers' party, and to penetrate its structures and the structures of the people's state, and from this position to foster the process of obscurantism of our life, society and people.

In the past centuries, obscurantism pushed our fatherland into a blind alley, a chasm -- time and time again. Only a return to the ideals of socialism can free our country from obscurantism.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT ON 64th GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU091647 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, Moscow:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people we convey warm fraternal greetings and congratulations to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, to Soviet communists and all Soviet people.

The October Revolution achieved an historic breakthrough in the annals of mankind. Thanks to its victory under the leadership of the Bolsheviks and leader Vladimir Lenin, the world entered the epoch of important sociopolitical transformations. The victorious march to socialism began. This great day of the Soviet peoples is also a day for the fraternal socialist community and all progressive mankind.

Today, after 64 years of implementing the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin that were embodied in the October Revolution, the USSR has become a world economic and scientific-technical power. The Soviet Union has become a vanguard of all working people and progressive forces in the world, a spokesman of the unity of revolutionary forces and constant efforts to strengthen the community of the socialist states, and the main guarantee of peace and security of peoples. This was signally reaffirmed in the important resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We welcome with praise the new Soviet peace initiatives seeking detente, disarmament and a stronger peace. Poland will continue to actively cooperate in implementing those initatives because they are consistent with the vital interests of the Polish people and all people in the world.

The October Revolution had a direct influence on Poland's regaining its independence. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms born during the common victorious struggles against German fascism during World War II has become the foundation on which -- under the leadership of communists -- we have built fraternal friendship under the conditions of a new state, and have developed comprehensive cooperation between our people.

In line with the Ninth PZPR Congress and against the activities of all reactionary forces we will consistently strengthen and develop this fraternal friendship and cooperation in the interest of our two states and peoples.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your important jubilee we offer our best wishes to the Soviet communists, all the Soviet people and you personally for further successes in communist building and in the struggle for progress and peace in the world.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Repbulic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES UNITED STATES ON ARMAMENT

AU091644 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Stanislaw Reperowicz article: "Forty Years Ago in Moscow -- When Europe's Destiny Was in Balance"]

[Excerpt] Forty years ago on 7 November 1941, the Soviet people celebrated the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution under the most dramatic conditions. The Hitlerite armies were still driving eastward.

Forty years ago the Gemans kept saying that Providence had chosen them to defend Europe against communist Panslavism. As history has proved, those were very dangerous ideas and cost the world some scores of millions of human lives. This is why we are so sensitive when a power talks about its special responsibility for the situation in other countries and other continents. And although times are now different and fascism, which was annihilated in 1945, has not regenerated itself in any country that could threaten world peace, the statements by U.S. leaders about the United States' special responsibility for the situation in, say, Western Europe or in the so-called spheres of special American interest, give rise to concern. The most recent program for "strengthening the armament" of the U.S. Army, which was announced by President Reagan, is to be a seven-league stride along the road to achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

The United States' supposed military backwardness vis-a-vis the USSR is to be used as a pretext for intensified armament. The previous American administration spoke of a state of relative balance between the two military blocs in the world. Has this balance of power undergone any crucial changes in the past few months? Perhaps the Americans have discovered new Soviet weapons? Nothing of the sort. The simple fact is that Washington's policy has changed in that its predominant motive is efforts to recover military superiority in the world.

In the meantine, the traditional military parade will be held in Moscow on 7 November. The columns of the Soviet Army will parade in front of the Lenin masoleum -- in front of the leader of the October Revolution -- in a similar order as they did 40 years ago. They will certainly include mobile machineguns and calvary as well as other modern armed services that are the backbone of the Warsaw Pact peaceful forces.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON IMF TALKS

LD092114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] PAP reports that in accordance with decisions made during talks held in Warsaw with an IMF representative, a delegation left for Washington today to conduct talks concerning Poland's accession to the organization. The delegation includes Zbigniew (Karp), director of a department at the Finance Ministry and Prof Stanislaw Raczkowski, advisor to the chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. The delegation will also hold talks with the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS MOSCOW CONFERENCE DECISIONS

AU091639 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 81 p 9

[Z. Lesnikowski commentary: "An Important Platform for Cooperation" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] TO SETTLE THE MOST PRESSING QUESTION AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE QUESTION OF PRESERVING PEACE, WE ARE PREPARED TO COOPERATE WITH ALL THOSE WHO ARE FOR CONTINUING THE PROCESS OF DETENTE AND FOR DISCONTINUING THE ARMS RACE. That was one of the most important conclusions of the Moscow conference of Central Committee secretaries in charge of international and ideological issues in communist and workers parties of the 11 socialist countries, which ended on 4 November.

That successive 2-day conference reached a number of other conclusions of equal importance. In particular, it stated that the present forces of peace and progress were able to oppose imperialist plans and to defend peace and the independence of states and peoples. The Moscow conference also expressed the conviction that the party congress decisions in fraternal countries on further deepening cooperation among communist and workers parties, and among the states of the socialist community, were now particularly topical. Last, but not least, the conference strongly emphasized the need for the countries of real socialism to learn about each other increasingly better, and to apply and disseminate in a creative manner their rich experiences.

Even those conclusions, quoted as an example, tell a great deal about the importance and wide range of the issues discussed in Moscow, ISSUES HIGHLY TOPICAL BOTH FOR EVERY PARTY REPRESENTED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, AND FOR THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT AS A WHOLE, FOR STRENGTHENING ITS ROLE IN THE PROGRESSIVE CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD.

The extensive communique on the conference carefully analyzes the topical processes and phenomena. Since the serious aggravation of the international situation, resulting from the ideological, political and military activities of imperialism, is among such phenomena, it is particularly important to coordinate the efforts exerted by fraternal parties to resist those adverse trends and to invigorate the detente processes, especially in the military sphere. In this context, it is worthwhile to pay heed to several particular statements made at the conference.

ONE OF THEM CONCERNS THE EVALUATION OF FACTORS FOR PRESERVING PEACE AND CONSOLIDATING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. In addition to the socialist community, which is the primary factor, the conference participants positively assessed the common front of struggle for those goals. Belonging to that front are also communist and workers parties in the nonsocialist part of the world. The Nonaligned Movement, as well as other parties, movements and organizations, particularly socialists and Social Democrats, antiwar movements, mass organizations and trade unions which, notwithstanding political and ideological differences among them, agree on the most important point: that no nuclear war must be permitted.

The communique on the Moscow conference emphasizes two other highly important points: The fact that the conference participants came out in favor of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting, which should help implement the decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a whole, and that they came out for eliminating all tensions and armed conflicts by the peaceful means of negotiations.

As far as the situation in Poland is concerned -- which, as the communique shows, was on the conference agenda -- Leonid Brezhnev's pronouncements deserve particular attention. WHILE WELCOMING THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS, THE SOVIET LEADER ONCE AGAIN STRESSED THE SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TO POLISH COMRADES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THE GRAVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Like previous conferences of this kind, which provided an important platform for cooperation among the fraternal parties in the sphere of ideology and foreign politics, also the most recent one, concluded on Wednesday, enabled its participants to exchange views, to specify their positions and to profoundly analyze complex contemporary problems. CONCLUSIONS ARISING FROM THAT ANALYSIS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HELP IN TIGHTENING FRIENDLY LINKS, BETTER UNDERSTANDING EACH OTHER, AND THUS BETTER COORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES OF FRATERNAL PARTIES BOTH IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA AND IN THEIR THEORETICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

CZYREK ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD092122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek has arrived in Vienna on a 3-day working visit at the invitation of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

The first meeting between the two foreign ministers took place this evening. Austrian Television transmitted a news interview with Minister Czyrek, in which he spoke on the development of economic relations between both countries, particularly credit cooperation deliveries of Polish coal to Austria.

Minister Czyrek also replied to questions concerning current and planned measures aimed at overcoming the present crisis in Poland.

POPE REPORTEDLY TO VISIT HOMELAND AUGUST 1982

LD071720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] According to all press agencies, Pope John Paul II plans to visit Poland in August next year. The pope announced this during the first audience in the House of Polish Pilgrims in Rome. The ceremony was attended by the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp.

GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD092044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the National Front of the GDR headed by Vice President Werner Kirchhoff arrived in Warsaw today on a friendship visit at the invitation of the National Committee of the Front of National Unity [FJN]. The delegation also includes Michael Koplanski, secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, and Martin Maassen, secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany.

The deputy chairman of the National Committee, Wit Drapich, briefed them on the FJN's efforts to overcome the present difficult situation in Poland. Werner Kirchhoff reported on the National Front's contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, on the further consolidation of the alliance policy and on the deepening of cooperation among the parties and organizations in the socialist people's movement in the GDR.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SFRY HELD IN WARSAW

LD070030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 November (TANJUG) -- In their talks here today, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Poland, Muhidin Begic, and Polish Vice Premier Zbigniew Madej assessed that trade between the two countries was developing favourably despite objective difficulties. They pointed out that this pertained especially to industrial cooperation and specialization which should be raised to an even higher level in the future.

Begic and Madej also discussed the basic lines of long-term cooperation until 1985 and possibilities for its expansion. The question will be on the agenda of a coming session of the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries.

KOWALCZYK MEETS WITH VERNER IN BERLIN

LD040956 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (PAP) -- Chairman of the Democratic Party [SD] and Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk, now on a visit here, met today with member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SED Paul Verner who told the Polish guest about fruitful implementation of resolutions of the 10th SED Congress serving further development of the GDR and consolidation of peace and the socialist community.

Kowalczyk told Verner about efforts of the SD undertaken together with the PUWP to strengthen socialism in Poland and to overcome the socio-economic crisis.

He also continued plenary talks with the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany which centered on sizing up hitherto cooperation of the two friendly parties. They stressed that it is implemented for the benefit of both sides.

Kowalczyk Concludes Visit

LD042158 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP) -- Democratic Party Chairman and Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk ended a three-day visit to the GDR today. When asked by a PAP reporter about the atmosphere of his talks with leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, he said that it was "very straightforward."

"Our talks were frank and left no room for vagueness. Our hosts said that they were concerned over the situation in Poland, in view of the GDR's particular place in the community of the socialist states," Mr Kowalczyk said, and added: "I presented to them all the conditionalities of the situation in Poland. As I see it, the visit has certainly helped them to understand the state of affairs experienced by Poland. We parted in complete mutual understanding.

"Obviously, the contents of our discussions will reach to the level of both countries' political leaderships. I believe that the visit was useful.

"We acquainted the German colleagues with the suggestions of our party members concerning the presentation of Polish problems in the GDR.

"The visit made a contribution to a better mutual understanding which we need very much at the moment. The important thing is to have well-wishers around Poland, rather than face aloofness or resentment," the vice-premier said.

PZPR'S JARUZELSKI THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CABLE

AU031230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu:

I cordially thank you for the congratulations and wishes extended to me on my appointment to the position as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

I express the profound conviction that the union of Polish communists, workers class and all patriotic people's forces around the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress is the foundation for overcoming current difficulties in our country, guarantees the efficiency of the process of socialist renewal and sets out the path for socialist Poland's prosperous development.

I fully share your conviction that the traditional friendship between our parties and peoples is to the benefit of the working people and in the interest of strengthening socialism in our countries.

I take this opportunity to extend to you, all communists and the fraternal Romanian people wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 12th congress of your party.

[signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

VARIOUS GREAT OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS CONTINUE

USSR Embassy Reception

AU091130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, gave a reception on Friday in honor of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

The reception was attended by the following comrades: Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets; Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the general union of Romanian trade unions and chairman of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR [ARLUS]; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transportation and telecommunications; Ioan Florea, minister of forestry economy and construction materials; Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state and first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dumitru Turcus and Ghizela Vass, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; members of the RCP Central Committee, leading representatives of ministries, central institutions and mass and public organizations, party aktivists, members of the ARLUS General Council, scientists, artists, cultural figures, generals, high-ranking officers, religious figures and journalists.

The reception was also attended by a delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by V.P. Usachev, RSFSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education and SRFA first vice chairman, who is visiting our country on the occasion of manifestations devoted to the GOSR anniversary.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The reception proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere.

Amza, USSR Envoy Addresses

AU091900 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Report on speeches by Romanian Deputy Oil Minister Nicolae Amza and USSR Ambassador to Romania V.I. Drozdenko at 6 November Bucharest meeting marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Summary] In his speech, Deputy Oil Minister Nicolae Amza highlighted the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution [Gosr] for the struggle of the Russian and world proletariat for social and revolutionary changes. He recalled the "traditional ties of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and CPSU," and said" "Our party and state consistently act to expand and deepen relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the USSR. This is a program guideline reaffirmed in the 12th RCP Congress documents. The development of alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a key feature of the international policy of our party and state."

Reiterating the principles guiding Romania's foreign policy, the speaker said: "We attach particular importance to economic cooperation with CEMA member bountries, in order to ensure the greater flourishing of each national economy. We are also developing cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member countries, including military cooperation, in order to defend ourselves against any kind of imperialist aggression.

At the same time, as a member of the world community, our country is strengthening ties with other countries, too."

Referring to Romania's efforts to ease up international tension the speaker stressed that "Our country welcomed the proposals made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress on strengthening trust and disarmament, and beginning negotiations to solve all contentious problems." Deputy Oil Minister Amza praised President Nicolae Ceausescu's tireless efforts to promote peace and understanding in the world and stressed that "Romania resolutely speaks out to halt the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and against the production of the neutron bomb."

In conclusion, the speaker extended fraternal greetings and best wishes for new success to the Soviet peoples.

In his speech, Soviet Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko spoke about the historic significance of GOSR for all mankind, and reviewed the great achievements attained by the Soviet Union in the years of socialist construction. Referring to the USSR's foreign policy, the speaker pointed out the positive worldwide reaction to the peace appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to all parliaments, and stressed the prestige enjoyed today by the Soviet Union throughout the world.

With regard to Romanian-Soviet relations, the speaker said: "The Soviet Union and Romania are united by old and lasting ties of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation. Your country has successfully built the foundation of socialism, under the leadership of the party of communists and in close cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries. The Soviet people nurture sentiments of profound esteem and friendship for the fraternal Romanian people, sincerely rejoice in the Romanian people's unswerving progress along the road of socialism and wish you new successes in this important and noble cause."

Stressing the important role of meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu, the speaker said that they "give a new impetus to developing relations between the two countries, peoples and parties."

Soviet Exhibition

AU091128 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] An exhibition "Along the Leninist Road -- the 26th CPSU Congress" opened on Friday at the History Museum of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary and Democracy Movement in Romania.

Organized by the Moscow Central Museum of the Revolution and the USSR Embassy in Bucharest, in cooperation with the hosting museum, the exhibition highlights the historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] and the activity being carried out by the Soviet peoples, under the CPSU leadership, in building communism. This exhibition is an integral part of the manifestations taking place these days in our country in honor of the great national day of the Soviet peoples, the 7 November holiday.

The opening festivity was attended by Stan Soare and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ladislau Hegedus, secretary of state at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Florian Balaure, prorector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy and vice chairman of the Bureau of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR; and a large public.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the USSR Embassy staff as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Nicolae Cioroiu, director of the History Museum of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement in Romania, and (L.I. Boiko), minister counsellor at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest, delivered speeches on this occasion.

SFRY'S KRAIGHER CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS

Ceausescu Gives Dinner

AU092057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave an official dinner on November 9 at the State Council Palace for Sergej Kraigher, president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The dinner was attended by Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu, Iosif Banc, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Ionita, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Marin Radoi, Richard Winter, as well as by members of the government, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, personalities of the scientific and cultural life, generals.

Participating were Josip Vrhovec, Metod Rotar, the other officials who accompany the president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on his Romanian visit.

The Romanian ambassador in Belgrade and the ambassador of Yugoslavia in Bucharest were present.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher proposed toasts.

The state anthems of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

Official Talks Begin 9 Nov

AU092109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Official talks started on November 9 at the State Council Palace between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Sergej Kraigher, president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania -- Ilie Verdet, prime minister, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Birlea, director of the cabinet of the party's secretary general and of the president of the Republic, Vasile Sandru, director, the Foreign Ministry, Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador in Belgrade.

For Yugoslavia, by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia of the Joint Yugoslav-Romanian Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest, Aleksandar Sokorac, head of cabinet of the president of the republic, Savo Obradovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vladimir Pavicevic, deputy director, the federal secretariat for foreign affairs, Alexandar Djurovic, general consul of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Timisoara, Milan Marinkovic and Taib Bekto, advisers at the Bucharest embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the visit to Romania of Sergej Kraigher and expressed satisfaction at exchanging views on bilateral and international problems of mutual interest.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his confidence that the understandings they will reach during the talks -- a fresh and important moment of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue -- would step up the still stronger development of the relations between the two parties and countries, in keeping with the aspirations of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples.

Sergej Kraigher cordially thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the warm hospitality extended to him stressing that he saw it as a fresh expression of the lasting Romanian-Yugoslav friendship in whose development a remarkable role was played by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. The president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction at meeting and talking with Nicolae Ceausescu, at seeking and finding together fresh ways and means meant to ensure the still large expansion of the collaboration between Yugoslavia and Romania.

Under the token of the mutual wish to amplify and deepen the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations the first round of talks took place between Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher. On the occasion, information was exchanged on the achievements scored by the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples under the leadership of their communist parties in the economic and social development of the two countries, in raising the material and spiritual welfare, in building the socialism in Romania and Yugoslavia. At the same time, they examined the current and future development of the bilateral relations and analyzed the stage of fulfilment of the summit agreements, covenanting fresh measures of a nature to help strengthening the fruitful multilateral collaboration between the two friendly neighbouring countries and peoples.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia develop successfully, in all domains, in the spirit of the joint statement and of the other documents and understandings covenanted in Belgrade, in 1980, on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in home affairs and mutual advantage. At the same time, both sides highlighted the wish to intensity the political dialogue, to expand the collaboration between the two countries, on multiple planes. In this respect, the necessity was emphasized to speed up the taking of actions of cooperation in production, of collaboration on their markets and the importance was stressed of finding ways for increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges on balanced bases. The good results of the collaboration in science, technics, culture, arts and education were highlighted and it was agreed to expand this collaboration.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher emphasized the particular importance of the further strengthening of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as an essential factor of the development of the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation.

It was considered by mutual agreement that the uninterrupted development of the very good relations of close friendship and collaboration, of goodneighbourliness between Romania and Yugoslavia had a positive influence in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, met the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, helping the general cause of socialism and peace.

Further on, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Sergej Kraigher exchanged views on the questions of strengthening peace and collaboration in the Balkans, of security, disarmament and cooperation in Europe, of lessening international tension and of promoting a policy of peace, detente and observance of all peoples' independence.

The talks which pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem continue.

CEAUSESCU GREETS U.S. SIDE IN JOINT COUNCIL

AU052121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] I have the great pleasure of extending cordial greetings to participants in the eighth session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council as well as best wishes for success in the session's proceedings.

I am highly appreciative of the activity the economic council carries on, of its important contribution to promoting economic relations between Romania and the United States on the basis of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Through its actions, the council has contributed to the steady expansion of the commercial exchanges, of collaboration and cooperation in production and in other fields of joint interest.

I would like to express my satisfaction at the fact that following the fruitful activity the economic council has carried out -- the volume of the Romanian-American trade topped $1 billion. I express my belief that this volume will continue to grow in the ensuing years so that we reach a $2 billion level by 1985 -- and I am confident that the Romanian-American Economic Council will make an important contribution to attaining this objective. I consider especially that the counter party operations should play a significant role in stimulating these exchanges which should ensure the payment means necessary for imports, for an equilibrated commercial balance.

I take this opportunity too to stress the particular importance for the development of the Romanian-American economic exchanges of the trade agreement under which Romania and the United States of America have granted to one another the most favoured nation clause, just as of the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation concluded in 1977. It is in the spirit of these documents -- which provide the juridical base and the broad framework of the development of the bilateral economic relations -- that we want to work in the future as well in order to take further actions meant to more powerfully stimulate the Romanian-American economic exchanges, collaboration and cooperation, to confer on them ever broader dimensions -- on mutually advantageous bases.

We consider that the development of the economic relations, of the collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes is an important way of strengthening international confidence, makes an important contribution to the cuase of detente and peace throughout the world.

Under the present-day circumstances, when the international situation is particularly complex, everything possible must be done for understanding, economic, cultural and scientific exchanges, the manysided cooperation among peoples to replace the policy of tension, of increasing arms that are an ever heavier burden on all nations' shoulders and enhance the danger or war. People need ever more industrial and alimentary goods not nuclear bombs and missiles, a broad and unhampered development of the commercial exchanges of the economic relations among all the nations of the world in conditions of full equality, being able to make an important contribution in this respect.

Starting from this belief, Socialist Romania promotes an active policy of international collaboration and understanding, steadily expands its cooperation and economic, technical-scientific and cultural exchanges with all states, whatever their social system, directly contributes to the world exchange of material and spiritual assets, to the building of a climate of peace, security and productive cooperation among nations.

In this spirit and on this basis we wish to further develop economic relations with the United States, confident that this corresponds both to the interests of our countries' peoples' progress and the general cause of peace and international collaboration.

Convinced that the current session of the economic council will go down as a fresh and important contribution to the expansion of the Romanian-American exchanges I wish full success to the session's proceedings.

CEAUSESCU GREETS FRENCH SOCIALIST JOSPIN

AU051401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [PSF],

Your reelection to the high position as PSF first secretary gives me the pleasant opportunity of extending to you most cordial congratulations and wishes for health and success in your highly responsible activity.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PSF will continue to develop, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interest of the two parties, countries and peoples and to the benefit of the cause of peace, security, national independence, cooperation and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH JAPAN ENDS SESSION

AU071935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Japanese Governmental Commission concluded its proceedings in Tokyo. The Romanian delegation was led by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Japanese delegation by (Kensuke Yanagiya), deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the session, the two delegations exchanged information on the home economic situation and on the main question of the contemporary international life, analysed the possibilities of expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous bilateral economic relations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the current session of the joint governmental commission and highlighted the wish of their countries' governments to further develop bilateral relation in various domains of joint interests, in the economic field in particular.

During his stay in Japan, Gheorghe Dolgu, was received by the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, Sunao Sonoda, and had interviews with (Tsuyoushi Noda), deputy minister of international trade and industry; (Zenji Umzda), co-chairman of the Romanian-Japanese Economic Committee; (Yoshihiro Inayama), president of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations ("Keidanren"); (Shigeo Nagano), president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and with other Nippon personalities.

DPRK WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

AU071936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 7, Marin Enache, chairman of the Central Council of Worker's Control Over Economic and Social Activities, received the delegation of activists of the Workers Party of Korea led by Pak Ki-taek, deputy head of section at the CC of that party, who paid a visit to Romania over October 28-November 8 for an exchange of experience.

During their Romanian sojourn, the Korean delegation had interviews and talks at the Central Council of the Worker's Control Over Economic and Social Activities, at the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Geology, the headquarters of Prahova and Dimbovita County Committees of the RCP. They were guests to industrial units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in various Romanian counties.

BURTICA EXAMINES TRADE WITH MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

AU062125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 6, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and (Yunjagiyn Aiushi), first deputy minister of foreign trade of the Mongolian People's Republic, examined current and future questions regarding mutual exchanges of goods and the Romanaian-Mongolian economic cooperation.

The protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Mongolia for 1982 was signed the same day.

BURTICA HOLDS TALKS WITH EEC IN BRUSSELS

PM061625 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 81 p 26

["Our Correspondent" Marcel Scotto report: "Romania Wants to Strengthen Its Trade Relations With the EEC"]

[Text] Brussels (European Communities) -- Romania wants to develop its trade relations and concluded an economic cooperation agreement with the EEC. That is the gist of what Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Mr Burtica said during the first meeting of the EEC-Romania Joint Commission held 3-4 November within the framework of the July 1980 nonpreferential trade agreement.

The EEC delegation led by Mr Ortoli, vice president of the European commission, in part anticipated Bucharest's demands by agreeing to increase for 1982 the quotas for certain industrial products to the benefit of Romanian exporters. For the rest, the long joint communique -- published at the end of the work -- goes over again in detail the two partners' concerns.

Mr Burtica's presence at the head of the Romanian delegation attests to the importance which Romania, the only East European country to have concluded an agreement with the EEC, attaches to relations with "the 10". Without making any explicit reference to the financial difficulties faced by his country -- for which repayment of the foreign debt (which went up to $10 billion in 1980 and will reach $13 billion by the end of 1981) presents grave problems -- the deputy prime minister described his country's position as further exacerbated by high interest rates and international inflation and monetary instability.

To deal with a mounting trade deficit ($1 billion in 1980), Romania wants to increase considerably its exports of manufactured goods to "the 10". With respect to sales of Romanian textiles, which are the subject of a specific agreement between Brussels and Bucharest, Mr Burtica claimed for his country the right to developing nation status to be able to benefit from privileged conditions. As for agricultural products (which are not covered by the 1980 agreement), he asked for community legislation to be made more flexible.

As for the EEC, it limited itself at this stage to recalling the present situation: "the 10" still show, admittedly in a not very tangible way, a trade deficit with Romania ($70 million); the balance of textile trade favors Bucharest; the restrictions imposed by the EEC cover only: 8 percent of Romanian industrial exports and mostly relate to sectors in a state of crisis (shoes, steel). Only agricultural exchanges, Mr Ortoli admitted, are developing in favor of the community, which doubled its sales last year compared with 1979 while Romania's sales dropped appreciably over the same period.

Nonetheless, the vice president of the commission expressed the concerns of the member states recorded in the final communique, regarding the December 1980 Romanian ruling which commits the EEC to covering its exports (especially of consumer goods) to its Eastern partner with imports of the same value. The joint document also contains a demand from Mr Burtica with a view to increasing "the 10's" investments in Romania, part of the goods thus produced to be exported, according to the Bucharest authorities, to the Common Market.

CULAFIC-LED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN BEIJING

Talks With Li Xiannian

LD062208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The talks between the LCY delegation, led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the CCP leadership led by Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP, started in Beijing today.

In a pleasant atmosphere they informed each other of the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia and China.

Dobroslav Culafic pointed out the continuity of Yugoslav domestic and foreign policy along Tito's course and stressed the significance of the principle of collective management and the introduction of the 1-year mandate. He also briefed his hosts on the characteristics of Yugoslavia's economic development in the past 10 years. He also spoke of the present economic situation and implementation of the economic stabilization policy. Culafic also said that the strengthening of socialist self-managing relations was Yugoslavia's lasting orientation, that experience so far had confirmed that self-management was the main motivating force of Yugoslav material and social development. In this connection he also pointed out the forms of resistance which Yugoslavia was encountering along its path.

In making a positive assessment of the cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, particularly since 1977, Culafic stressed that this cooperation and the regular exchange of views at various levels were not directed against the interests of other countries or parties. The relations between the LCY and the CCP, in Culafic's words, rest on principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference. Culafic also pointed out that the volume of economic cooperation between the two countries did not correspond to the level of political relations.

Speaking about the most important present tasks of the CCP, Li Xiannian pointed out the significance of two party plenums -- the third, held in 1978, and the sixth, held in June 1981. At the same time he also pointed out not merely the process of democratization in the party but also the resistance which emerged in implementing this new course. In this context he stressed that the new decentralization course had also brought new problems -- particularism in the provinces and in individual enterprises.

Li Xiannian also pointed out the significance of the latest initiatives for the reunification of Taiwan with the PRC which the Yugoslav Government has backed.

Meets Hu Yaobang 7 Nov

AU071830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, today had talks with Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the LCY delegation on the relations of the two parties, as well as about the overall relations between Yugoslavia and China.

Speaking about the situation in China, Hu Yaobang pointed out the chief aspects in the realization of the new party line. He particularly dwelt on the implementation of the "adjustment" policy in the economy and indicated the main achievements and difficulties.

Referring to various speculations about the political situation in the country and about the relations in the leadership, the CCP Central Committee chairman stressed that there is a high degree of unity in the Chinese leadership, the political situation in the country is characterized by stability, and the self-confidence of the leadership, the party and the people has strengthened. He also said that there are some elements who spread rumors criticizing the party policy.

Dobroslav Culafic spoke about the continuity of the Yugoslav policy and about the chief traits of the political and economic situation in the country.

In the talks between the members of the Yugoslav and Chinese delegations, led by Dorbroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP, agreement was reached in the assessment of the bilateral relations so far. It was said that they were good. Mutual readiness was expressed to develop them even more successfully. A guarantee for good cooperation is respect for the principles which the two parties uphold in relations with other parties. At the talks, information was exchanged about activities in the world communist and workers movement. It was stressed that the differences in the relations among the communist and workers parties arising from the different conditions under which the several parties operate must not be an obstacle to cooperation. Great proximity of positions and assessments was expressed in the views on relations among the communist and workers parties, as well as on international problems in general.

More on Meeting

AU071824 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP, has received a delegation of the LCY led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Milorad Denda, our permanent correspondent in Beijing, reports on this meeting:

As we have learned, Hu Yaobang has assessed Yugoslav-Chinese relations very highly, said that these relations have good prospects and expressed respect and tribute to the independent Yugoslav road in internal development and international activities and to the consistent continuation of Tito's policy.

During this meeting which lasted almost 4 hours -- talks were first held for 2 hours and the exchange of views then continued at the luncheon given by Hu Yaobang for his Yugoslav guests -- appraisals of stable and friendly Yugoslav-Chinese relations and on their stable basis in the agreed principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference and consideration for differences were reiterated in a very cordial, frank and friendly atmosphere.

It was also said that a frank dialogue was established between the two sides, as well as a regular exchange of opinions, and that this contributes to a better mutual acquaintance, exchange of experiences and further development of friendship. It was noted, however, that the economic relations of the two countries lag behind the political ones. Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP, said that mutual efforts should be invested in the coming period so that economic cooperation may be brought to the level corresponding to the developed political relations. A mutual wish exists in this respect, and the resolve was pointed out today to advance comprehensive Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

Such assessments were also expressed yesterday in Dobroslav Culafic's talks with Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP, which lasted 6 hours. Much attention was paid in these talks to international subjects, especially to the relations and cooperation in the workers and communist movement.

The assessment was made that the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and respect for differences -- which need not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation -- must necessarily be respected in this cooperation.

The talks of the two delegations are thus concluded. The Yugoslov guests leave on a visit Shanghai and Hangzhou tomorrow, and on Wednesday it is envisaged that they will have a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES HOXHA'S 'UNPRINCIPLEDNESS'

LD091826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Eighth AWP Congress took place against the background of an anti-Yugoslav campaign and of great Albanian propaganda efforts to ensure that its attacks on Yugoslavia reach all parts of the world. Enver Hoxha and all main speakers at the congress tried hard to express their hatred and to put across the message that the Albanian leadership's policy toward Yugoslavia will not change. That being the case, the Albanian people cannot except a better morrow, either. As during the past 34 years, Albania will pursue the same domestic and foreign policies. In this respect, the Albanian leadership remains consistent in its unprincipledness.

Enver Hoxha invested a great deal of effort in the hope that he would be able to send out good will signals to all and sundry that could be of some use to him. He did this in coordination with his anti-Yugoslav orientation-one could say hysteria. He is prepared as the saying goes, to enter into alliance with the devil himself if only this would harm the interests of Yugoslavia, its sovereignty and territorial integrity. By rendering full support to counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and by identifying himself with them, Enver Hoxha preferred his hand to all who do not find a free and independent Yugoslavia to their liking. The fact that such a policy toward Yugoslavia is a threat to the freedom and independence of Albania seems to be irrelevant to him.

Yugoslavia has always stressed, and will continue to do so in the future, that good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania are an essential factor for peace in this part of the world. We believed for a long time, in fact until very recently, that the Albanian leadership had no more important an interest. Unfortunately owing to the incomprehensible behavior of Albania toward Yugoslavia, this belief remained mere wishful thinking. This sort of Albanian behavior, or more accurately, that of Enver Hoxa, represents a direct threat to peace because it makes it possible for others to interfere in the internal affairs of the Balkan countries, including, of course, those of neighboring Albania.

Enver Hoxha's concern for the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia in general is the last on the list of his concerns and those of the Albanian people. His assurances that Albania does not wish to meddle in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, coupled with the simultaneous demand that Kosovo should become a republic, are more than absurd. If Yugoslavia were not what it is, equally free for all the nations and nationalities living in it, Enver Hoxha's attempt to set the Albanian nationality against other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia would harm no more than the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia itself. One gets the impression that the Albanian leadership, in fact, wants the lot of the Albanians in Albania. Obviously, what Enver Hoxha needed has to show to the people of Albania that the Albanians in Yugoslavia do not have a better life, but he was not able to bring this off.

The Albanian people have not gained any benefits from Enver Hoxha's enmity towards Yugoslavia. On the contrary, they experienced yet another disappointment because they understood for the umpteenth time that they had nothing to hope for.

Perhaps it will be revealed one day with what and on whom Enver Hoxha reckoned when he decided to undermine the bridges linking Yugoslavia and Albania and to trample underfoot everything linking the peoples of the two countries. That he joined the anti-Yugoslav campaign in 1948 can, to a certain extent, be understood, but why he for so many years remained a prisoner of Stalinism both in his domestic and foreign policies is really difficult to grasp. Is Enver Hoxha perhaps counting on something more than the prolongation of his absolute power -- for instance, on someone else jointing the anti-Yugoslav campaign which he has been conducting for 3 1/2 decades?

USSR OFFERS TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD082142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 November (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union today repeated its offer to Albania for normalisation of relations which were broken by Tirana two decades ago. The offer was renewed by the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central committee, PRAVDA, in an article on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of Albania, now the Albanian Party of Labour.

The article differs from Soviet press articles published late last year and early this year in connection with a number of Albanian anniversaries in that it is devoid of any polemic with the Albanian leadership. These articles, too, expressed Soviet readiness for normalisation of relations with Albania but reproached the Tirana leadership for the break.

Today's PRAVDA does not mention the just closed congress of the Ablanian Party of Labour at which the Soviet policy was criticized. The only report was a short item on the opening of the congress in PRAVDA, without any assessments or comments.

Today's article is a review of the circumstances in which the Albanian party was founded and its activities during and after the war. The author points out that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are meritorious for Albania's development.

ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA AT BOOK FAIR SCORED

AU082113 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Frankfurt, Oct -- The international book fair in Frankfurt is considered the most prominent review of printed products, and for this reason it is not surprising that all countries of the world, both big and small, want with equal zeal to display their products at this fair. In this conditional division into "big countries" and "small countries" we bear in mind, on the one hand, the countries which, having big and powerful publishers, can every year present many new products and, on the other hand, those countries which consider their participation at this fair, in view of their modest possibilities for investing in books, more as a question of honor and public demonstration that they, despite all economic and other difficulties, do not neglect the book as man's greatest spirtual weapon.

Stalinist Optic

At this year's fair our neighbor, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was -- and was easily noticeable -- probably the only country which, not belonging to the first countries, could not, and apparently did not want to join the other countries either. Naturally, no one can reproach Albania because at its restricted display stand it had a very modest, almost negligible number of new works and for this reason filled its stand with old titles of books by Stalin, Enver Hoxha, Mehmet Shehu, Ramiz Alia and Kadare.

It is the Albanian people's misfortune that its view in the world and in the world of politics, culture and sciences have been riveted for decades to visual fields which do not exceed the level of Stalinist optics, and that this view is officially proclaimed and elaborated in more than 30 of Enver Hoxha's books and in a large number of books by his close associates.

However, we would not show even a passing interest in this presence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the Frankfurt fair, regardless of the extent to which it attracted attention by a tendentious selection of the displayed books, among which are also some well known from earlier and explicitly anti-Yugoslav books, had not this opportunity been used for a gross misinforming of the German public about the spring events in Kosovo and about the situation in our country in general.

As can be imagined, pamphlets from the Ablanian newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT, BASHKIMI and DRITA, published in the period from April to June this year, were used for this purpose. These pamphlets are more or less known to Yugoslav readers. There are precisely thirteen of these pamphlets published in a book of some 200 pages under the common title "About Developments in Kosovo," with a special introduction in which it is cynically stated that precisely these articles should demonstrate to foreign readers that Albania did not in any way interfere in the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo.

In addition to the aforementioned book of pamphlets, a ZERI I POPULLIT article published later and printed separately was distributed free of charge and literally pressed into the hands of every visitor to the Albanian stand. The title of this article is: "The Demand 'Kosovo-a Republic' Cannot Be Silenced Willy-Nilly." Ramiz Alia's lecture submitted in Tirana in 1978 at a celebration marking the centenary of the Prizren League, in which this close associate of Enver Hoxha and member of the AWP Politburo openly lamented the unrealized dream about a so-called "greater-Albania," thus letting us know that the rulers in Tirana have thus far not ceased to be preoccupied with his nonsense, is distributed together with the ZERI I POPULLIT article.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 9 Nov

LD091122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1029 GMT 9 Nov 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe, and Mrs Mugabe, arrived here today for an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Mugabe is accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwende, Minister of Finance Sen Ends Nkala, Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development Frederick Shava and other members of the Zimbabwean delegation.

This is Mugabe's first official visit to Yugoslavia in his capacity as prime minister.

Prime Minister Mugabe will confer in Belgrade with his host, Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic, and other top state and party leaders of Yugoslavia.

The meetings in Belgrade will be an opportunity for concrete agreements on the economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation, including also the promotion of inter-party cooperation.

As regards international topics, the talks are expected to focus on the situation in Africa, especially in the south of Africa and Namibia.

It is pointed out in Belgrade that Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe share identical or very close views on the key problems of the world today. It is likewise emphasized that in a relatively short period that Zimbabwe obtained independence. Belgrade and Salisbury have established very close cooperation at the international level.

Talks Begin

AU091922 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Official talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe prime minister, began in Belgrade this afternoon. Prime Minister Mugabe expressed the Zimbabwe people's gratitude for Yugoslavia's assistance during the independence struggle. Djuranovic informed the guests from Zimbabwe about the characteristics of our international position and domestic policy. Prime Minister Mugabe expressed the desire that Zimbabwe could utilize Yugoslav experiences and assistance in the further economic and social development of this youngest African country.

The talks between the two premiers continue. Tonight, Veselin Djuranovic will give a formal dinner in honor of Robert Mugabe, at which toasts will be proposed.

More on Talks

LD092130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1912 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Talks began in Belgrade tonight between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in an atmosphere full of the understanding and sincerity which for a long time have characterized the very close relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. The friendship between the two countries was strengthened and intensified during the liberation struggle of this youngest African state.

Having expressed their satisfaction that this visit by Prime Minister Mugabe to our country has ushered in a phase of inter-state relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe which will constitute a continuation of the cooperation and full understanding between Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union and Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations extending over a number of years, both Djuranovic and his guest made the assessment that this deep friendship is a good and firm basis for the continued expansion and consolidation of interstate cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries. It is understood that the premiers agreed that their talks should be conducted on three groups of questions: mutual exchange of information on internal developments in Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe; questions of bilateral relations; and current topics in international relations.

Within the scope of the first of these topics, Prime Minister Mugabe explained the efforts his government is making in the difficult struggle for the consolidation of the country following independence and the endeavors to heighten the awareness of all the people regarding the need to preserve peace and internal unity. He stressed that now emerging is the second phase of construction and of the mastering of the socioeconomic development of the country in which Zimbabwe expects the participation of and assistance from friendly states and Yugoslavia as a socialist and nonaligned country. Speaking of the foreign political concerns of Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Mugabe stressed that as one of the front-line countries, this young African republic is preoccupied with the struggle against the aggression of South Africa, which is doing its best to destabilize the area. Mugabe also mentioned assistance to all liberation movements in the struggle aginst colonialism, which Zimbabwe considers one of its primary tasks, as well as the resolve strictly to abide by the true principles of the policy and of the Movement of Nonalignment as the only guarantee of independence.

In this context he stressed the efforts which Zimbabwe is making for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on giving independence to Namibia, as well as its support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Speaking about the country's internal development, Prime Minister Mugabe stressed in particular the desire to use the experiences and potentials of Yugoslavia through the participation of our economic organizations in Zimbabwe's development plan. The emphasis of this plan is concentrated on rural areas and the development of agriculture as a whole. It is a plan to which Yugoslavia, in view of the results it has achieved, could contribute a lot.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted his guest with the topical sociopolitical situation in the country, with the efforts made in the internal sphere for the consolidation of the socialist self-management system, implementation of the policy of full equality, brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, as well as with the principles of collective management and decision-making. He also acquainted his guests with the basic characteristics of our international position and activities. Both sides expressed readiness to develop as much as possible the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, and in this context, separate talks will start tomorrow between ministers of relevant departments of the two governments who have been charged with discussing the specific possibilities of developing this cooperation and reporting on this to the two premiers when they resume their talks tomorrow.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD070522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received Lt Gen Gheorghe Zarnescu, who is leading a Romanian Air Force and Air Defense delegation that is visiting our country at the invitation of our air force and air defense.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were attended by Lt Col Gen Slobodan Alagic, commander of the air force and air defense, Maj Gen Zdravko Loncar and Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic. The talks were also attended by Col Dimitru Manea military attache of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia.

SAWPY'S SIROKA MEETS WITH POLISH VISITORS

LD070446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Kolj Siroka, president of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, today had a talk with a delegation of Poland's National Unity Front All-Polish Committee led by Andrzej Ozga, now on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

The acitivities of the Socialist Alliance, particularly in the delegate system, election preparations, materialization of the principle of collective work in Yugoslavia, and future cooperation between the two organizations were discussed.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES STUDENT DISTURBANCES

LD091854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- The recent excess when the students whistled and made a din from the balconies of their halls of residence and the continued daubing of enemy slogans in individual faculties are yet further proof that at Kosovo University the overall political activity has not produced the hoped-for results and that the communists in this institution of higher learning must not live under the illusion that the enemy has been totally defeated.

On the contrary, they are strong signals that show that the situation at the university is still complex, that hostile concept lives in the awareness of a section of students, and that they have to be much more ideologically and politically worked with.

This is the basic point of the session today of the action conference of the League of Communists at Kosovo University in Pristina which discussed the present activity and the further tasks of the League of Communists.

However, entirely contradictory views were heard at this meeting ranging from those to the effect during the past few months the League of Communists has developed broad ideopolitical activity, that it has sized up all the lapses and shortcomings at the university and that a great deal of work has been done with the students, to the utterly opposite view that very little or practically no work has been done with academic citizens.

The assessment was heard in the introductory statement by Dr Redzep Gasi, president of the conference, that all the subjects at the university are in a massive and active way included in the implementation of the overall measures to make good the situation. Also heard was the statement by Nehib Gasi, president of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Pristina, who said that the number of activists is very small — in other words, following the intervention of the president of the Municipal Conference about the need self-critically to evaluate one's stance, the members of the action conference themselves, in a way, denied their own initial paeans of praise for their own activity. The very fact that there are excesses in the university environment suggests that the stands of the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are not being implemented as they should, that action is stopping half way, that students stand aside from university activity and that many communists avoid party commitments.

The session adopted an operative plan of work with concrete questions on which the communists of Pristina University must most directly involve themselves by the end of this academic year, and also criteria for the evaluation of the work of both members of the League of Communists and of teachers and students in this institution. The backbone of further activity, it was noted, is and remains the much greater work with the students and their most concrete incorporation in overall life at the university.

Further Commentary

LD092232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 9 Nov (TANJUG) — In a commentary broadcast this evening, Pristina radio and television condemned the recent disturbance at the students center. The commentary said that this disturbance not only played directly into the hands of the enemy forces which do not want to see the situation in Kosovo stabilized and which are trying to slow down the efforts by socialist forces in the direction of stabilization, but was also in the final analysis a cheap and reckless attempt at dealing a blow to the socioeconomic and political gains and the most fundamental vital interests of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo, in particular the interests of the Albanian nationality.

The commentary then goes on to stress that students, the students organization and sociopolitical organizations at the students center and at the university have a great social responsibility in the efforts to stabilize the entire situation in Kosovo. Now is the best time for the students of Kosovo University to make their greatest contribution to our society.

They should energetically remove from the ranks all enemy elements, thus very decisively thwarting any kind of sullying of the socialist self-managing orientation of the young generation in Kosovo and in particular of our academically trained citizens.

Recalling the inefficient matriculation process at Kosovo University, the commentary points out that the students and their teachers as well as all social and sociopolitical organizations at the university now have the great responsibility to make sure that everything possible is done to improve studies.

The commentary devotes particular attention to the efforts made by the entire Yugoslav community to creat for the students the best possible conditions for living and studying at the students' center and at the university in general and to which end considerable material resources are being allocated.

Students must bear in mind these and other efforts. Their primary task is to respond to all these efforts by learning and by engaging in activity aimed at reaching the full stability of the situation in Kosovo as soon as possible. Activity in the direction represents the best and the greatest contribution that students can make for the good of the Albanian nationality and of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

The latest disturbannce at student hall Nos 1 and 2 of the students center in Pristina, the commentary says, indicates that there have been failures in implementing the criteria for the admission of students and that these failures should be eliminated. The students organization and the League of Communists organization can extend the greatest help in this regard.

This process, judging by everything, can now, after so much class and ideological differentation, be consistent and specific without any difficulties. Our student is not, or rather should not be, a spoiled class opponent. And everybody who was an organizer, a participant or even an accidental protagonist in the latest disturbance, by sitting in his warm room, which does not differ from a room of a category "A" hotel, is a direct opponent of that contemporary of his -- the miner, smelter, agricultural workers, shepherd.... Because, let us not forget. They have allocated the resources not only for the halls of residence, the university and various social activities, but also for the maintenance of the students' consistent class orientation in the further development of our togetherness, brotherhood and unity and further socialist self-managing development.

LATEST ON ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU070812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Tomorrow, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo will discuss the economic situation in the province. In this connection, Milisav Milic, our Pristina correspondent, reports;

The economic trends in Kosovo are perhaps best illustrated by the following data. In the past 9 months, industrial production increased 8.2 percent in comparison with the same period last year, but losses approached the level of 2 billion dinars. Of the 22 communes in the province, only the communes of Gnjilane, Suva Reka, Djakovica and Orahovac show no losses in the economy. The Ramiz Sadiku construction combine of Pristina alone has losses exceeding 550 million dinars. Let us recall: The workers of this collective were most vociferous in the spring demonstrations by Albanian nationalists.

The counterrevolution made the bad economic situation in the province even worse. Production, productivity and income are stagnating, but personal incomes have considerably increased. In the Ramiz Sadiku combine mentioned earlier, they were increased by as much as 57 percent.

Such and similar inconsistencies contribute to associated labor in the province not providing funds for expanded reproduction, not making its debt repayments and not fulfilling its loan and other obligations. To make the irony even worse, several work organizations which have had losses for years have been headed by the same directors and managing organs.

Although they are rare, some positive examples may also be encountered in Kosovo. The Perlonka collective of Prizren may be an object lesson to those who have been incurring losses for years. This collective, which only 3 years ago marked up losses amounting to 410 million dinars, is now working successfully. The about-face was made through a firm determination and consistency of the collective.

Another example is the seamed tubes plant of Urosevac which imports 100 percent of the necessary raw materials from as far as Japan. The accounts of this large metal processing plant show a profit, however.

Unfortunately, such examples can be counted on the fingers of one's hands. The two leading collectives in the province, the electricity generation enterprise and Trepca, are not fulfilling the planned production tasks. In these and many other work organizations, socially harmful occurrences, distortions and abuses have become normal behavior and relations. Misuse of automobiles, excessive allocations for official travel, advertising, business lunches and various celebrations put a considerable burden on the income of the Kosovo economy. Reducing these costs to a sensible proportion would contribute considerably to a stabilization of the economic trends.

The present situation demands more radical steps in all spheres of economic life. The session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo could mean a step forward in this direction.

CKREBIC MAKES STATEMENT ON VISIT TO RSFSR

AU312144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Tonight, following its visit to the RSFSR, the delegation of the Serbian Assembly headed by President Dusan Ckrebic returned to Belgrade from Moscow. At Belgrade Airport the president of the Serbian Assembly said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We had talks on international relations, on the economic exchange, the cultural, educational, scientific and other cooperation, the cooperation between cities and the cooperation between universities. The achieved level of economic cooperation, cooperation in the field of economy as well as in the fields of science and culture was especially mutually noted, and that level was appraised as very satisfactory. We had talks on very specific issues of broader cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR. Concrete accords were also reached in this respect. The delegation of the Serbian Assembly also acquainted itself with the efforts which the Soviet Union is making for further material and social development, as well as with the successes which they are achieving and the difficulties which they are encountering.

The delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia made a brief visit also to the Dagestanskaya ASSR which is a part of the RSFSR, and acquainted itself with the development of that multinational autonomous republic. The delegation was accorded a very warm reception there. [end recording]

CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 3 NOV

LD052216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Croat League of Communists Central Committee established at its session today the basic elements of the procedure to be followed in nominating candidates for membership in the leading organs of the League of Communists. This procedure is binding on all leaderships, all organizations and all members of the Croat League of Communists.

The documents says that it is the right of every member and every organization to propose candidates for the membership of all the organs of the League of Communists and that it is their deputy to adhere to the established criteria and support nominations with arguments. The procedure to be followed in nominating candidates will start in the basic organizations within the framework of the discussions on the preparations for the congresses. At the latest by the end of this year the basic organizations of the League of Communists will nominate all the potential candidates and indicate for the membership of which particular organ they are proposed: the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, the statutory and supervisory commissions of the Croat League of Communists, the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions or the LCY Supervisory Commission.

The municipal conferences will consider and endorse the proposals made by the basic organizations, supplement them and pass them on to the conferences of the communities of municipalities not later than the end of January 1982. The conferences of the communities of municipalities will coordinate all the proposals received from the municipal conferences and will supplement them and pass them on to the Croat League of Communists Central Committee not later than 15 February 1982.

The basic organizations, municipal conferences and conferences of the communities of municipalities may nominate candidates from their own areas as well as candidates who belong to other environments. The number of nominated candidates should as a rule be higher than the number to be proposed to the nomination commission of the Ninth Congress of the Croat League of Communists.

The Croat League of Communists Central Committee will consider all the nominations, coordinate them and draw up a complete list of potential candidates for the membership of every leadership and every individual organs. This list will be sent to the municipal conferences for discussion not later than the end of February 1982.

After the discussion in the municipal conferences -- not later than mid-March -- the list will be discussed by the conferences of the communities of municipalities and the results will be passed on by them to the Central Committee by 1 April at the latest. The Central Committee will consider observations and proposals concerning the potential candidates and will draw up a final lists of proposed candidates. These lists, accompanied by explanatory notes, will be presented to the Nomination Commission of the Ninth Congress of the Croat League of Communists.

FOUR ACCUSED OF HOSTILE ACTIVITY, PROPAGANDA

LD091420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Summary] Zenica, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- The District Public Prosecutor's office in Zenica, Bosnia-Hercegovina, has started proceedings against four people accused of hostile activity. Jakub Zonic, a 47-year old metal worker from Donji Yakuf, is accused of hostile propaganda, participation in hostile activity, and insulting the SFRY's prestige. His wife, aged 50, is accused of collaborating in the criminal act of participation in hostile activity, and the other two accused, Dragutin Banusic and Salja Krjezij, are accused of hostile propaganda.